EINHEIT GLIEDERUNGEN

des Kalten Krieges und der Neuzeit

TABLES OF ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT (TO&E) COMPANY LEVEL

COMPILED AND EDITED BY

Peter Frederick Model

Forward (Führen)

This Unit Organisation document is a totally rewritten version of the excellent “Unit Organizations of World War II”, by David Myers. It is also influenced by the “WWII Army Organisation & Equipment” by Ian Shaw. While this document is totally rewritten and expanded, I wish to offer my thanks to both David Myers and Ian Shaw. Before the age of the internet their books were my best sources for unit organisation and I appreciate the effort they took in creating them.

Rules (Regeln)

This document has been created to assist players who are refighting land conflicts, in this case world war two. The rules this document is intended to support is Korps Commander & Lighting War Red Storm, as well as the modified/updated version of these rules, Korps-Kommandeur and Bewegungskrieg. There is no reason why this would not also use useful for any other similar scaled rules, such as Spearhead, Fist Full of TOWs and Panzer Korps.

Versions (Versionen)

For those using these reprinted rules, the “major” version numbering used determines how much modifications are represent in the rules document, the key is as follows;

Original Rules with a date: The original, most recent, rules as posted on the internet or available in print. If available in print, only rules which are no longer commercially available are included in any reprinting.

Rules v1.x: Reformatted version of the original rules, **with errata and extra “official” rules included. Also included are any corrections, additional numbering, updated tables, and additional cross referencing**. There are no changes to the original rules.

Rules v2.x: Enhanced version of the original rules, with errata and extra “official” rules included. Also included are any corrections, additional numbering, updated tables, and additional cross referencing. **Includes optional rules, such as terrain, such as weather, set-up or any other rules which fill gaps in the original rules. This version of the rules includes additional diagrams, figures and commentary**. The original rules are unchanged, but additional rules have been added to fill any gaps.

Rules v3.x: Expanded version of the original rules, with errata and extra “official” rules included. Also included are any corrections, additional numbering, updated tables, and additional cross referencing. Includes optional rules, such as terrain, such as weather, set-up or any other rules which fill gaps in the original rules. This version of the rules includes additional diagrams, figures and commentary. **The original rules are modified and reorganized, retaining original objective but offering addition detail or simplification of play.** The original rules have been changed.

Structure (Struktur)

The rules set consists of a number of Parts, these are as follows;

Part 0: GUIDE – User Guide: To be used to assist players in learning the rules. (1 column)
Part 1: RULES – User Reference: To be used when playing the game (2 column).
Part 2: BASIC ORGANISATION – Army Lists (Gliederungen)
Part 3: EQUIPMENT DATA CHARTS – Equipment Lists (Ausrustung)
Part 4: QRS / REFERENCE – Quick Reference Sheets and Rules (3 column) / (Kurzübersicht)
Part 5: EXAMPLES – Examples of Play. (Beispiele)
Part 6: DESIGNERS NOTES – Designer Notes, commentary and overview of the Rules.
Part 7: SCENARIO’S – Scenarios (Kampagnen)
Part 9: THESAURUS - Player Thesaurus: To use used to find rules and related rules.

OVERVIEW

OVERVIEW

This document is designed to be used in conjunction with the Part 2: Basic Organisation publications for the Corps Commander set of rules (Corps Commander, Korps Commander & Korps-Kommandeur) and the LWRS set of rules (Bewegungskrieg). As a result many values are designed for the rules themselves, when this is not required for the rules it may not be included. For example, manpower values for artillery batteries is not significant, as the numbers of artillery pieces is only used. When available this is provided, but if not available is not present.

CAVEAT

This document shows most of the major reorganisations, as well as any significant equipment changes. As must as possible the most common weapon available in the period is shown on the TO&E Tables, but alterations are shown in the equipment section at the bottom. It should be noted that these tables are all based on official organisations, in many cases an official organisation change occurs top reflect the reality on the ground, thus may be present before the date stated. In other cases the reorganisation took time to implement.

As much as possible manpower and equipment values are based on source documents, however with manpower this is often impossible for support formations. When a reasonable estimate can be arrived at this is included, if none can be reasonably be provided no manpower values are included.

AMERICAN UNITS

GENERAL

America rapidly demobilised after World War II and by the late 1940's there was only one active armoured division which was organised on W.W.II lines. It had three medium tank battalions equipped with M4A3E8 Shermans and one heavy tank battalion equipped with M26 Pershings, the light companies being equipped with M24 Chaffee. The remaining armoured assets were in the infantry divisions armoured battalions, but many of these were well under strength. In Europe most units were at cadre strength only, whilst the three armoured battalions in Japan each consisted of only one company of M2 4s. At this period, the Americans thought that the nuclear umbrella would provide all the defence required.

PENTATOMIC (ROCID) (1957-1961)

The Korean War shook America out of their lethargy and led to a rapid rebuilding of America's strength both in the Far East and Europe. After the end of this conflict, American forces in Europe continued to be built-up to roughly their current strength, but their continued pre-occupation with Nuclear Warfare led to the Pentatomic Division of 1956 which as a fighting force was worse than useless. Each of its five reinforced battalion groups was not strong enough to fight effectively on their own, whilst the Division as a whole was too cumbersome and had too few divisional assets to fight effectively as a major formation. This structure was based on five, thus its name "Pentatomic". Armoured divisions did not change during the Pentomic era. Instead of brigades, an armored division had three Combat Commands designated: CCA, CCB, and CCC.

ROAD (Reorganization Objective Army Division) (1962-1986)

In 1962 the Army went through its second major shake up since WWII with the ROAD reorganisation which bought about a more conventional organisation and this lasted throughout the Vietnam Wars and on into the early 1980's. At company and smaller levels there was little change throughout the period, the only alterations being in detail to absorb new equipment. The ROAD program shifted all types of divisions (Mechanized, Airborne, Armor, Infantry and Cavalry) to an identical structure of three brigades of three (sometimes four) battalions.

DIVISION-86 (1986-1990)

In the 1980's the US began to develop a new structure, called Army-86, designed for the air-land non-linear doctrine being rolled out in the mid 1980's. Its primary change was the change from a triangular Battalion structure to a square Battalion structure, using A/T supporting formations to create the fourth maneuver unit. This was only ever adopted in europe and the remaining army retained the ROAD structure.

EQUIPMENT

Until the Korean War most American Equipment was of W.W.II origin and it was only this conflict and the intensification of the Cold War that gave an impetus to new development. Old M26 Pershings were reconditioned to produce the M46 and the M47 appeared in 1950, but this was something of a stop gap as although it became the standard tank of NATO, it was quickly replaced in the American Army by M48s from 1952. The M48 remained the standard tank until the 1960's when it was supplemented by the M60. During the Vietnam War, the M48A3 was the standard tank, (with the petrol M48A2 used when these ran out), whilst the M60 was deployed in Europe.The M75 armoured personnel carrier which first appeared in small numbers during the Korean War was rapidly replaced by the M59 due to its size. The M59 was marginally amphibious but still cost too much and in 1960 the ubiquitous M113 entered service.The American Army has never approved of wheeled armoured vehicles and its reconnaissance units rapidly disposed of their M8 and M20 armoured cars after the war, leaving their units with a mixture of jeeps and M24 Light Tanks. The M24 was replaced during the 1950's by the M41 and in the 1960's these were replaced by two disappointing vehicles, the M114 Command and Reconnaissance vehicle which had appalling manoeuvrability in bad going and right at the end of this period the M551 Sheridan with its vunerability to mines and ammunition problems.The 106mm RCL entered service from 1953 and the M67 90mm replaced the Bazooka in the early 1960's when the M16 rifle replaced the M1. The American Army was slow to adopt anti—tank guided weapons, probably because of the effect of the Vietnam War and although the SS.l0 and SS.11 were bought in small quantities, they were not issued on a regular basis and even the Sheridan with its Shillelagh missile was not fully operational by the end of this period.Several attempts were made to produce an airborne light tank to support the lightly equipped American Airborne Forces, but until the Sheridan they preferred to use the virtually unarmoured, but powerful M56 Scorpion in the Airborne Tank Battalions."

US 25th INFANTRY DIVISION [US-TYPE49]
Korea, June 1950 (1949 to 1956)

Overview

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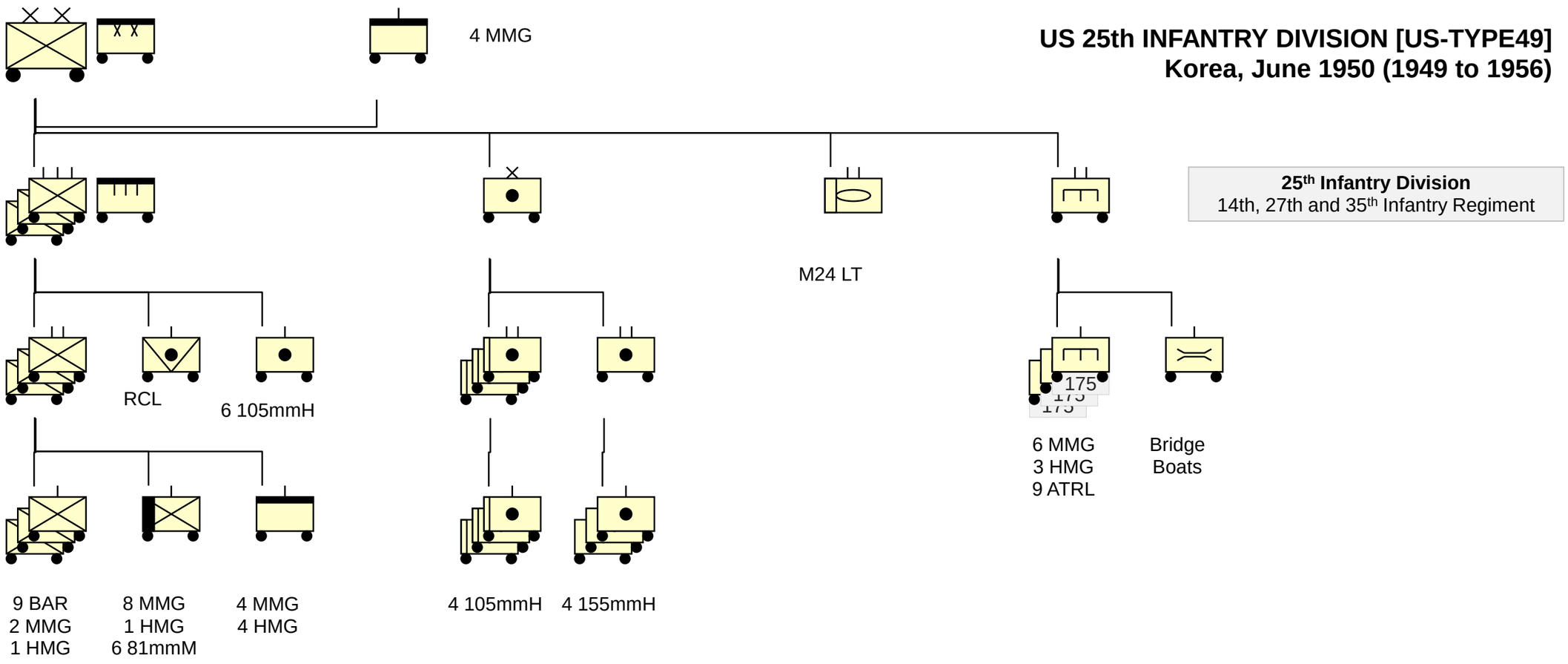


Tank Battalion 1950 – 1956

Base
0-1 107mm Mtr + 0-1 M59
1 recon Light Tank

3 Tank Companies
4 MBT

Stand Inventory
0-1 107mm Mtr
0-1 M59
1 light Tank
12 MBT

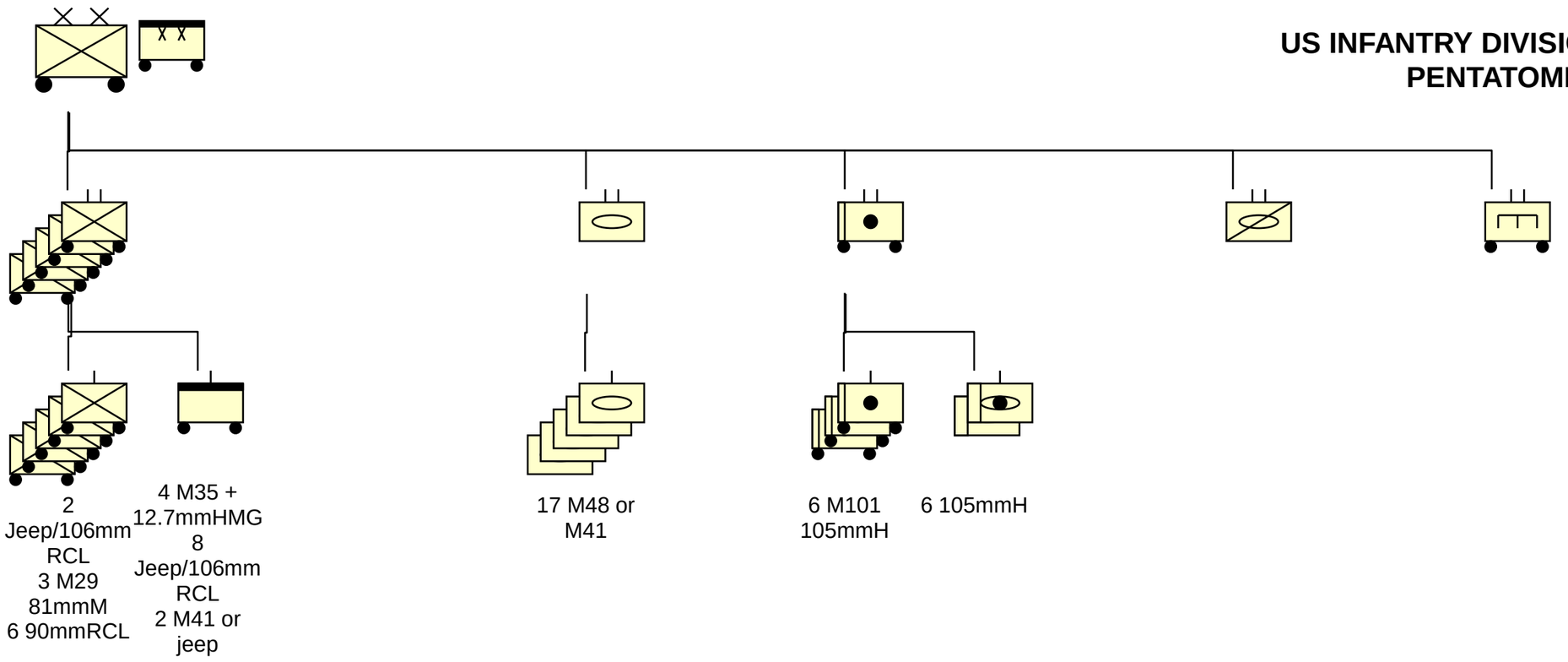
United States

US INFANTRY DIVISION [US-TYPE57] PENTATOMIC (1957 to 1961)

Quality
1950: 15% Marginal; 25% Fair; 50% Average; 5% Good; 5% Excellent
1951-1953: 15% Fair; 25% Average; 45% Good; 10% Excellent; 5% Superb
1954-1969: 30% Fair; 40% Average; 10% Good; 10% Excellent; 10% Superb
1970-1973: 10% Marginal; 35% Fair; 45% Average; 5% Good; 5% Excellent

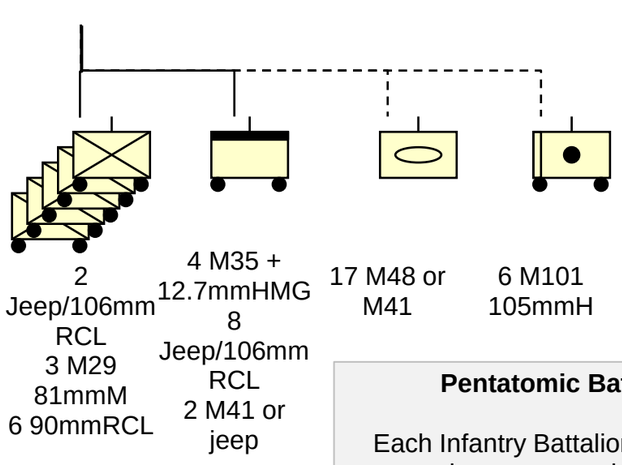
Overview

The Korean War shook America out of their lethargy and led to a rapid rebuilding of America's strength both in the Far East and Europe. After the end of this conflict, American forces in Europe continued to be built-up to roughly their current strength, but their continued pre-occupation with Nuclear Warfare led to the Pentatomic Division of 1956 which as a fighting force was worse than useless. Each of its five reinforced battalion groups was not strong enough to fight effectively on their own, whilst the Division as a whole was too cumbersome and had too few divisional assets to fight effectively as a major formation. This structure was based on five, thus its name "Pentatomic".


US INFANTRY DIVISION [US-TYPE57]
PENTATOMIC (1957 to 1961)
2 Jeep/106mm RCL 3 M29 81mmM 6 90mmRCL
4 M35 + 12.7mmHMG 8 Jeep/106mm RCL 2 M41 or jeep
17 M48 or M41
6 M101 105mmH
6 105mmH

Tank Battalion, Pentomic 1957 – 1963
Base
1 M84 107mm SP Mtr
2 recon Jeep w/HMG
3-5 Tank Companies
3 MBT
Stand Inventory
1 M84 107mm SP Mtr
2 Jeep w/HMG
9-15 MBT

Tank battalions in Pentomic Infantry Divisions had 4 (later 5) tank companies. Tank battalions in Pentomic Armored Divisions had 3 tank companies.



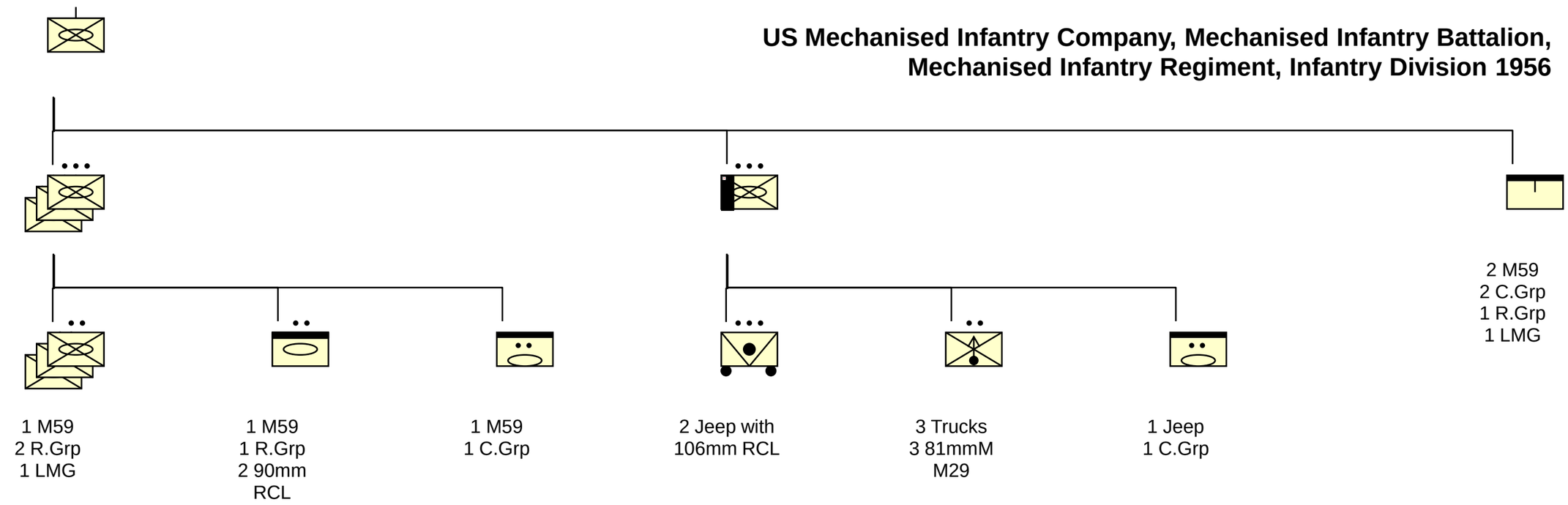
Pentatomic Battlegroup

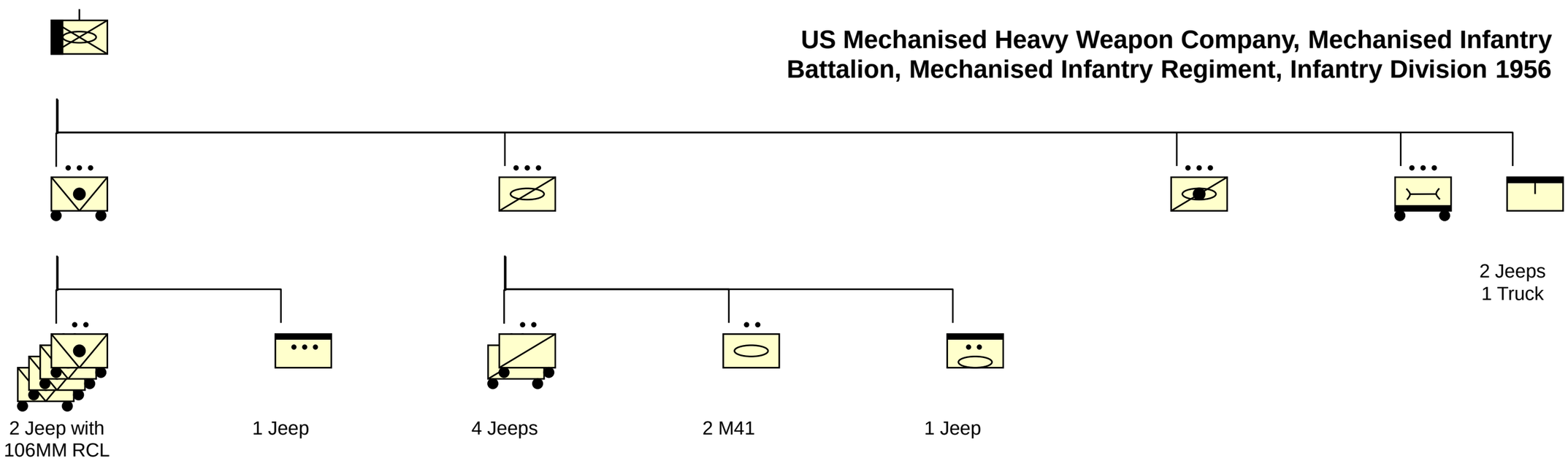
Each Infantry Battalion would gain an armoured company and an artillery battery to form a self contained battlegroup. Also added were engineers and reconnaissance platoons, as required.

US Mechanised Infantry Company, Mechanised Infantry Battalion, Mechanised Infantry Regiment, Infantry Division 1956

Overview

Sourced from Modern Army Lists and Organisations for the 1950s & 60s, by Bruce Rea-Taylor.

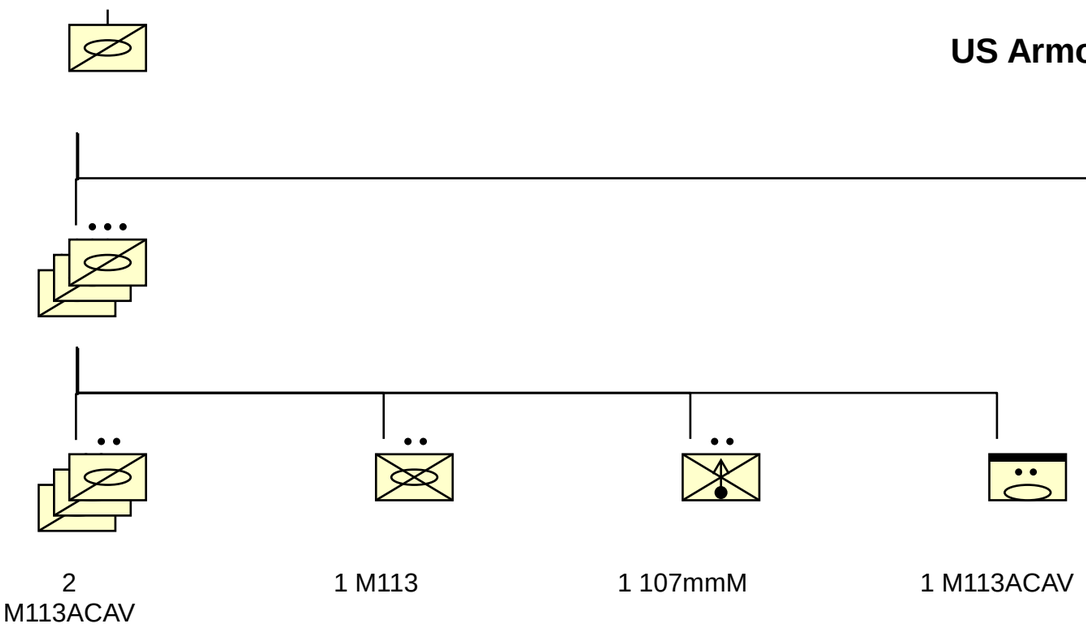


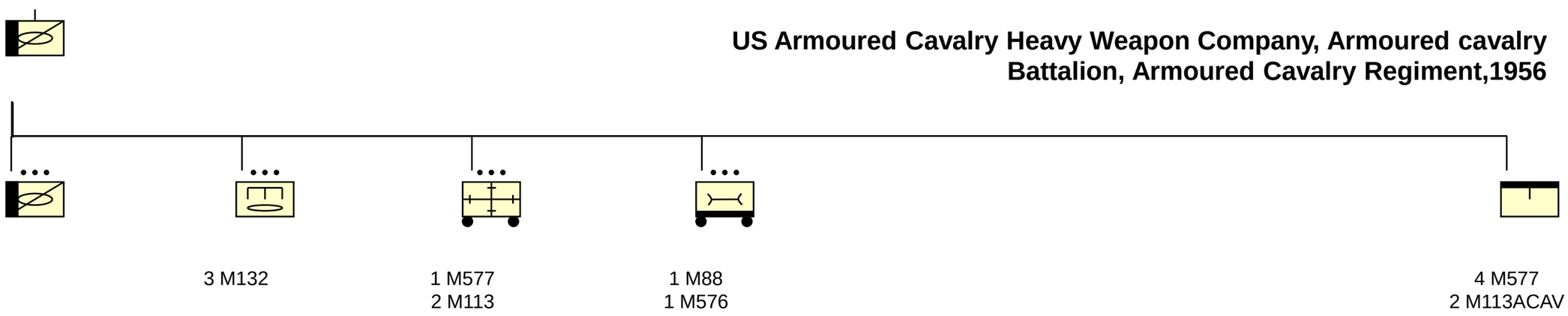


US Armoured Cavalry Company, Armoured cavalry Battalion, Armoured Cavalry Regiment,1956

Overview

Sourced from Modern Army Lists and Organisations for the 1950s & 60s, by Bruce Rea-Taylor.

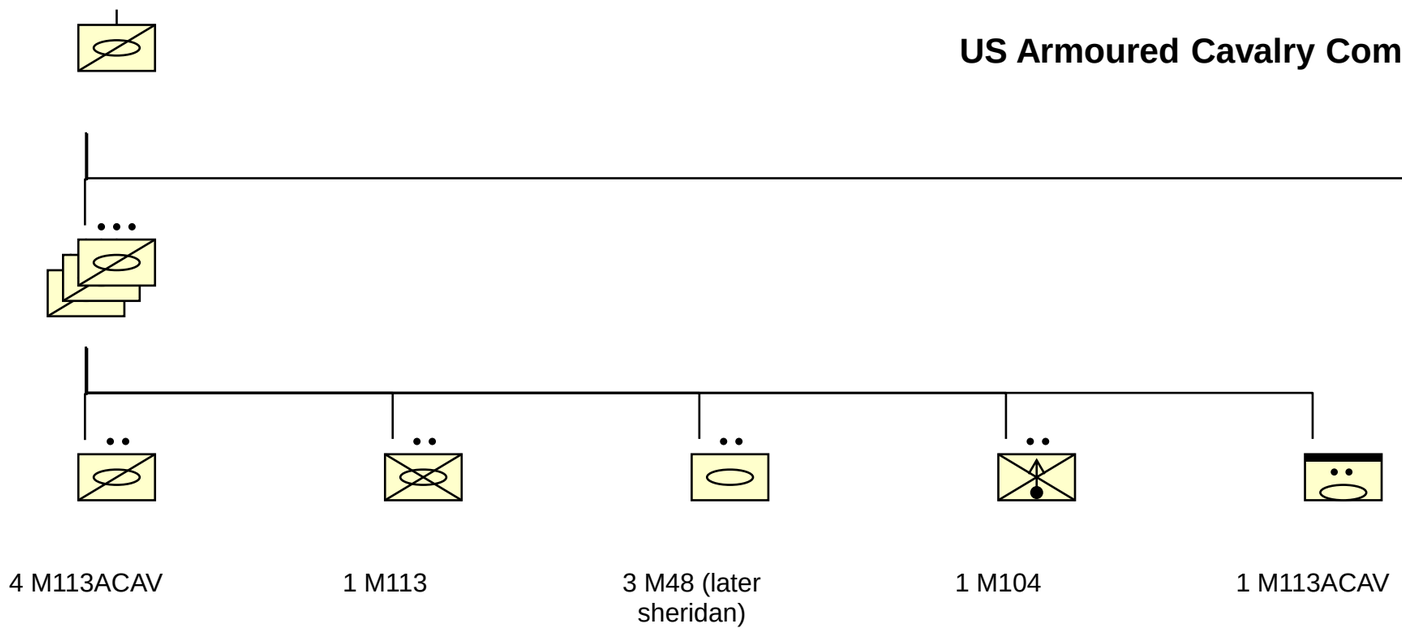


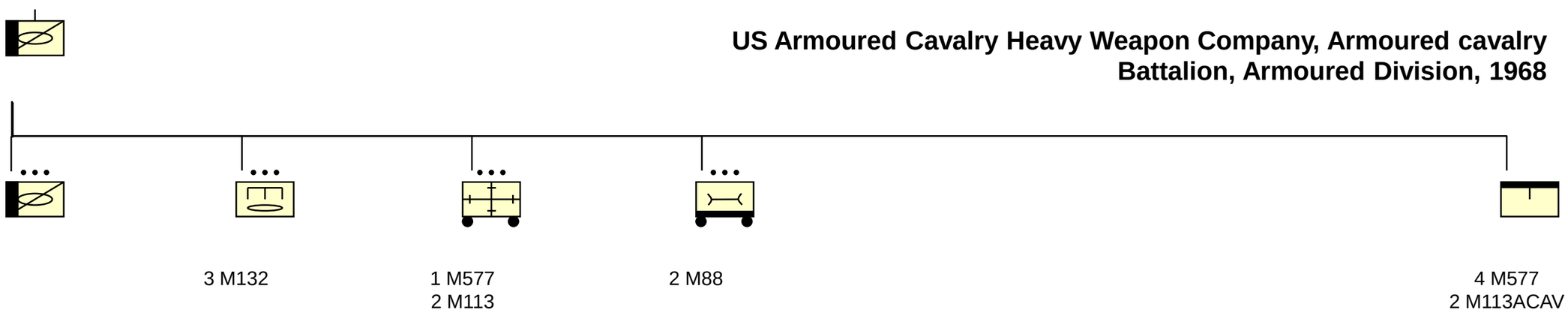


US Armoured Cavalry Company, Armoured cavalry Battalion, Armoured Division,1968

Overview

Sourced from Modern Army Lists and Organisations for the 1950s & 60s, by Bruce Rea-Taylor.

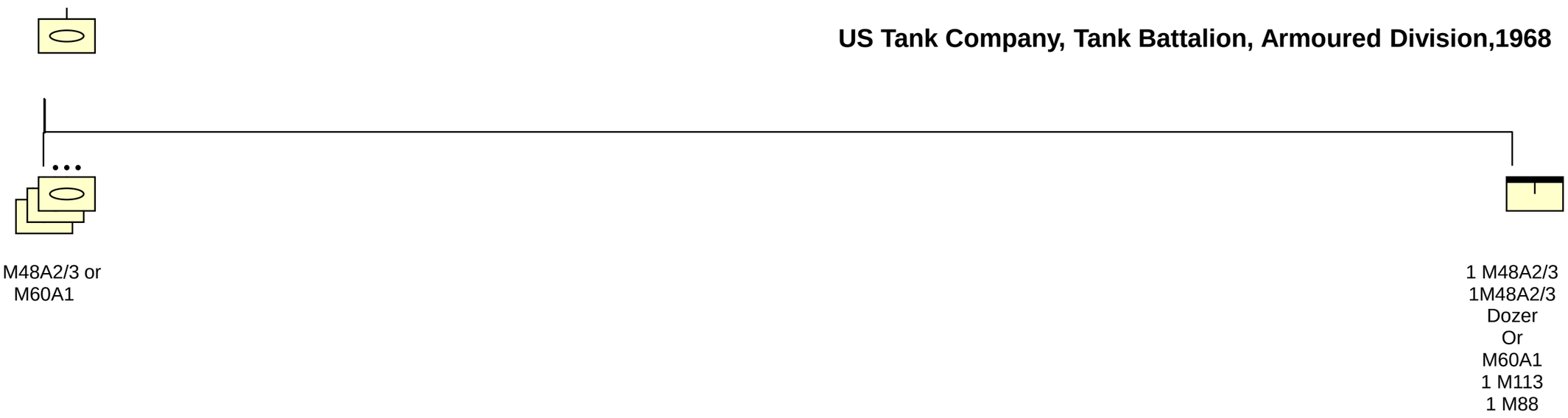




US Tank Company, Tank Battalion, Armoured Division,1968

Overview

Sourced from Modern Army Lists and Organisations for the 1950s & 60s, by Bruce Rea-Taylor.

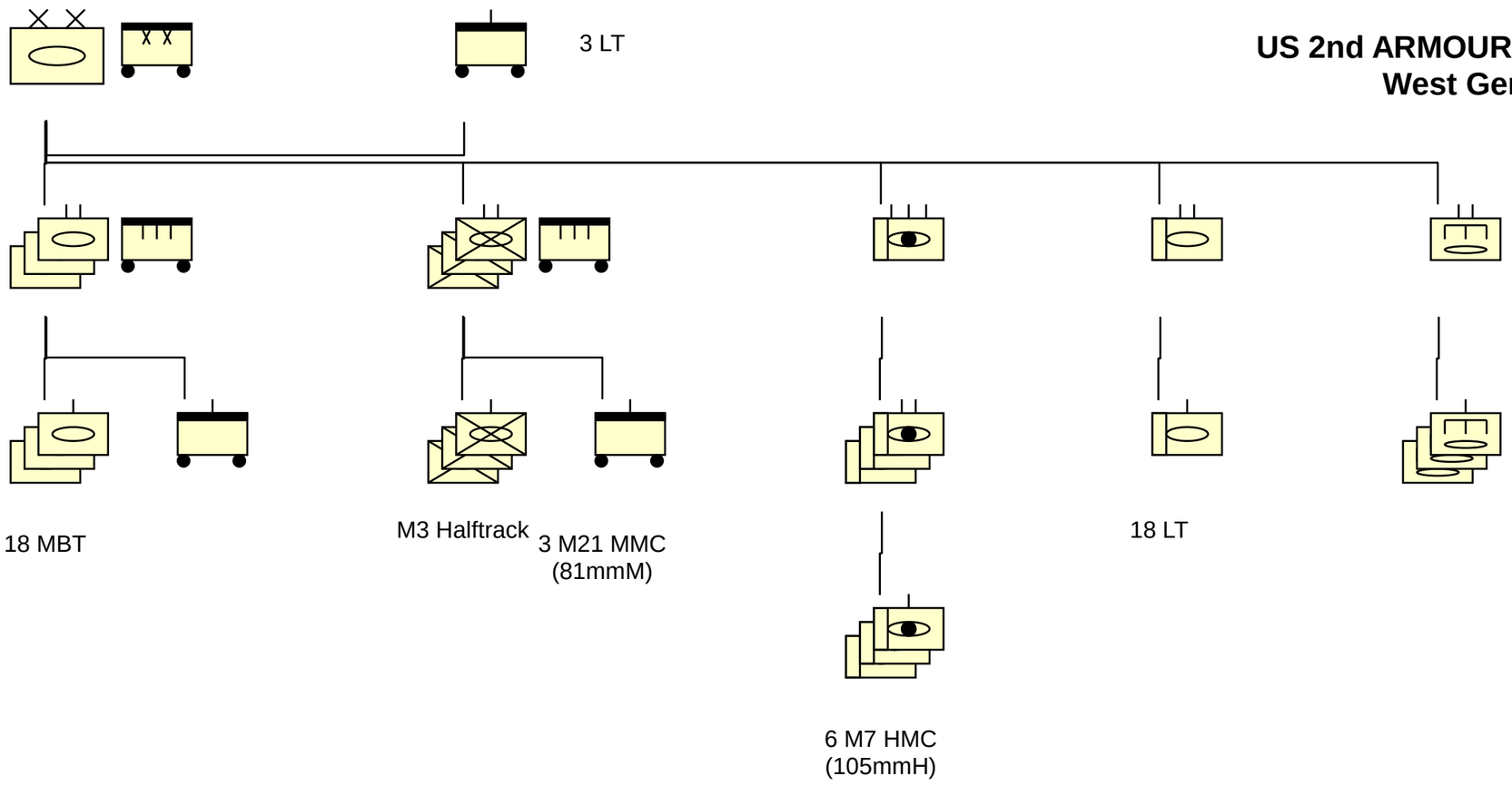


US 2nd ARMOURED DIVISION [US-TYPE49]
West Germany, 1951 (1949 to 1956)

Overview

After a brief period of occupation duty, the division returned to Fort Hood, Texas, in 1946 to retrain and rebuild. The 2nd Armored Division returned to West Germany to serve as part of 7th Army from 1951 to 1957, when it got back to III Corps, Fort Hood.

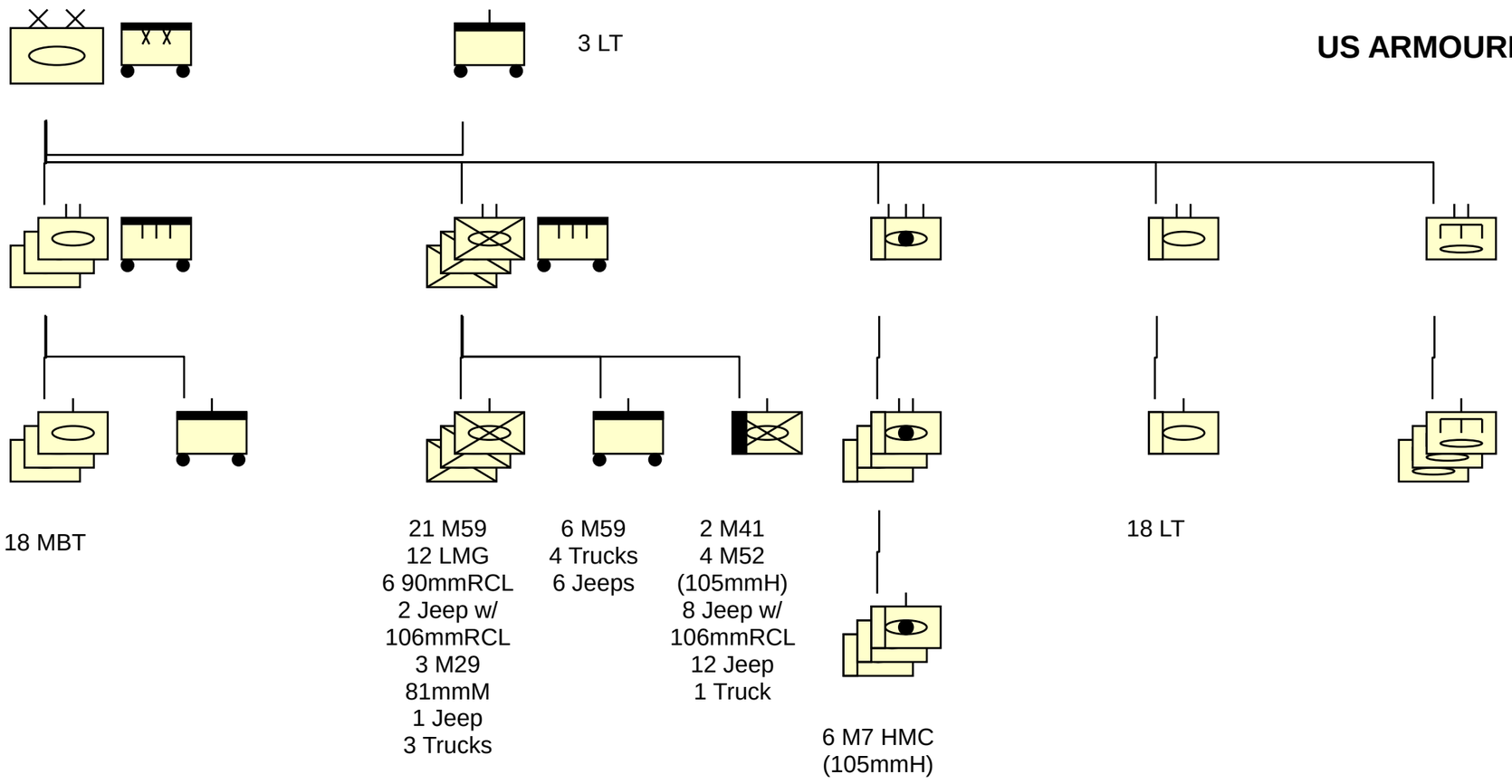
While stationed in Germany in 1952 with the 7th Army, the 2nd Armored Division was based at Stutttgart-Vaihingen under the command of General Williston Palmer.



US ARMOURED DIVISION [US-TYPE56]
Germany (1956 to 1959)

Overview

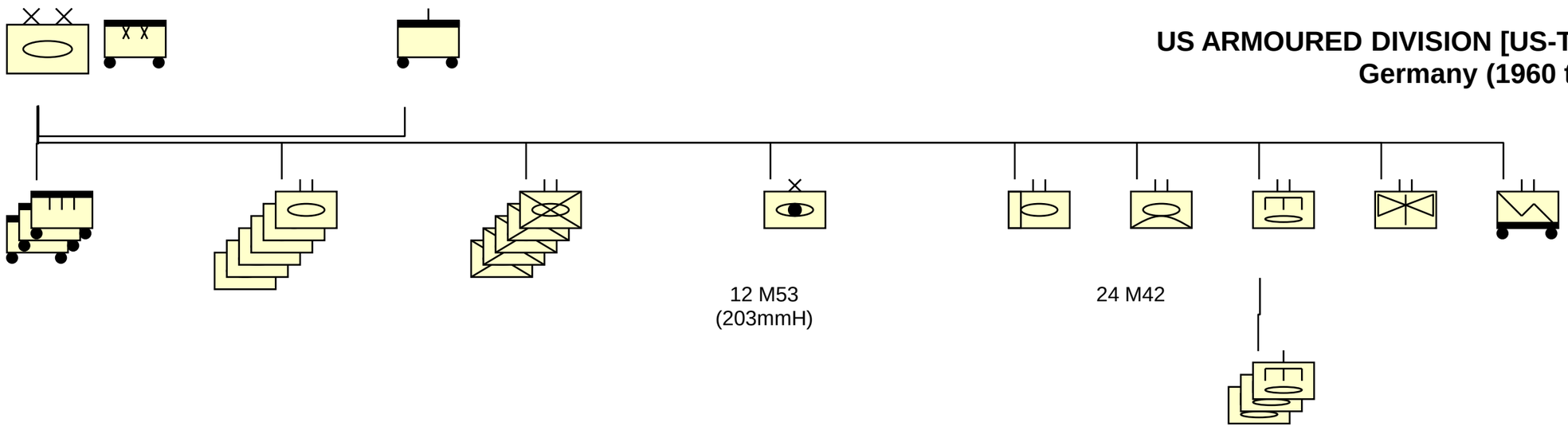
These Battalions were the mechanised infantry battalions in the armoured divisions.



US ARMOURED DIVISION [US-TYPE60]
Germany (1960 to 1961)

Overview

I have two sources for armoured divisions organisations in 1962 and they differ. The ROAD organisation is shown as TYPE62 and the armoured division from my other source, which was “Modern Army Lists and Organisations for the 1950s and 1960s”, by Bruce Rea Taylor, is shown here. Both my sources are from Bruce, but different publications with the ROAD version being the latest and this being printed much earlier. My guess is this organisation was used during the Pentomic period.



US ARMOURED DIVISION [US-TYPE60]
Germany (1960 to 1961)

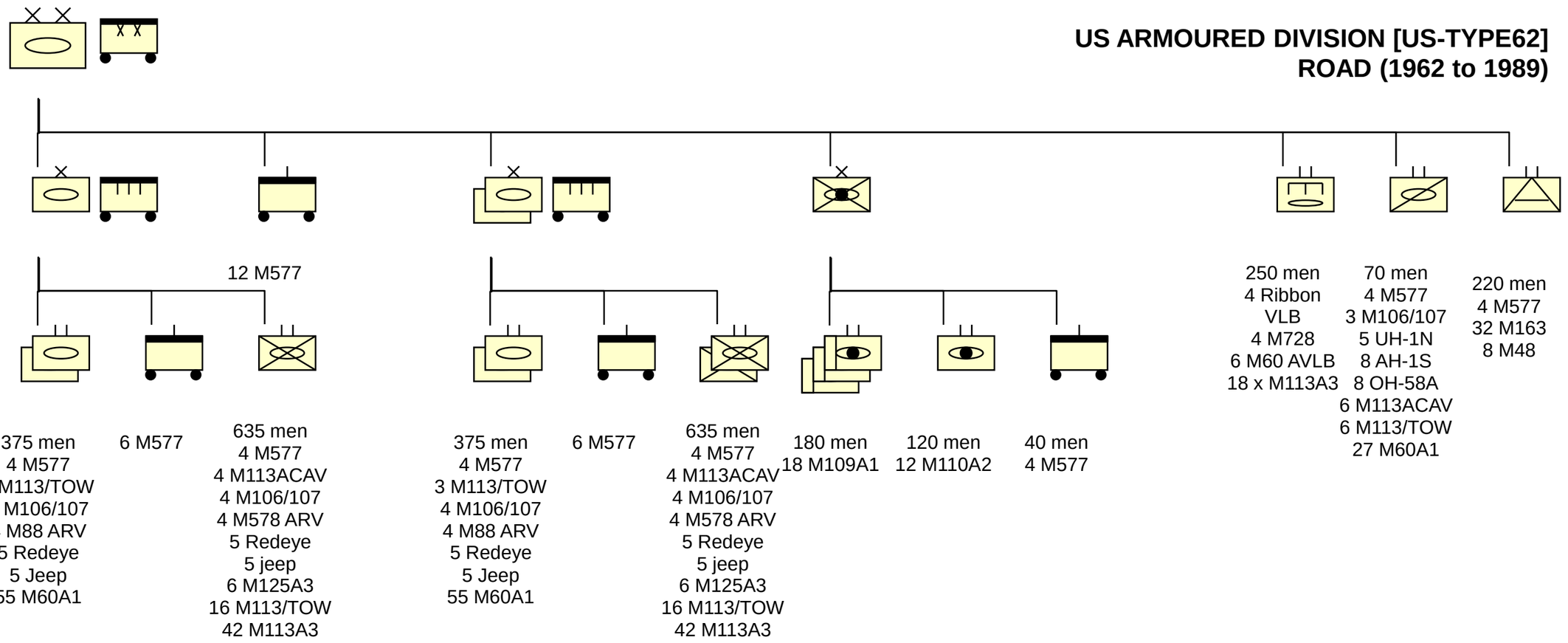
United States

US ARMOURED DIVISION [US-TYPE62] ROAD (1962 to 1989)

Quality
1950: 15% Marginal; 25% Fair; 50% Average; 5% Good; 5% Excellent
1951-1953: 15% Fair; 25% Average; 45% Good; 10% Excellent; 5% Superb
1954-1969: 30% Fair; 40% Average; 10% Good; 10% Excellent; 10% Superb
1970-1973: 10% Marginal; 35% Fair; 45% Average; 5% Good; 5% Excellent

Overview

Between 1962 and 1964 the US implemented its next major structure change, the ROAD divisions. The ROAD (Reorganization Objective Army Divisions) divisions were designed for flexibility and as a result highly variable in organization. The US forces in Germany adopted a structure consisting of 6 Tank and 5 merchandised battalions for its five divisions in October 1963. However due to a lack of battalions most divisions only consisted of 5 tank and 4 mechanised battalions each. The larger sized division is shown here.

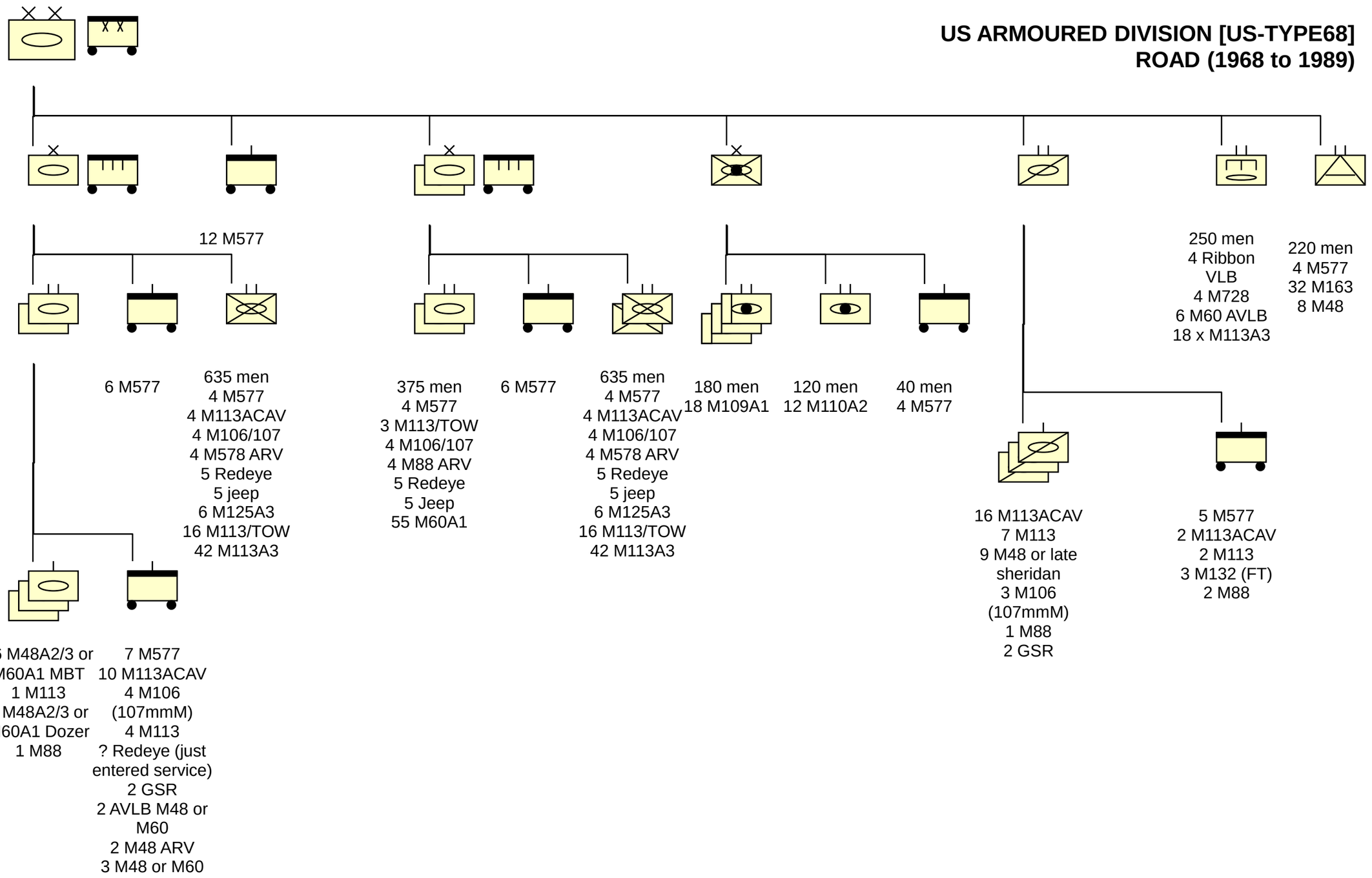


Tank Battalion 1963 – 1973
Base
1 M106 107mm SP Mtr
1 AVLB
2 recon Scout Vehicles
3 Tank Companies
3 MBT
Stand Inventory
1 M106 107mm SP Mtr
1 AVLB
2 Scout Vehic les
9 MBT

US ARMOURED DIVISION [US-TYPE68] ROAD (1968 to 1989)

Overview

Minor changes to equipment occurred in 1968

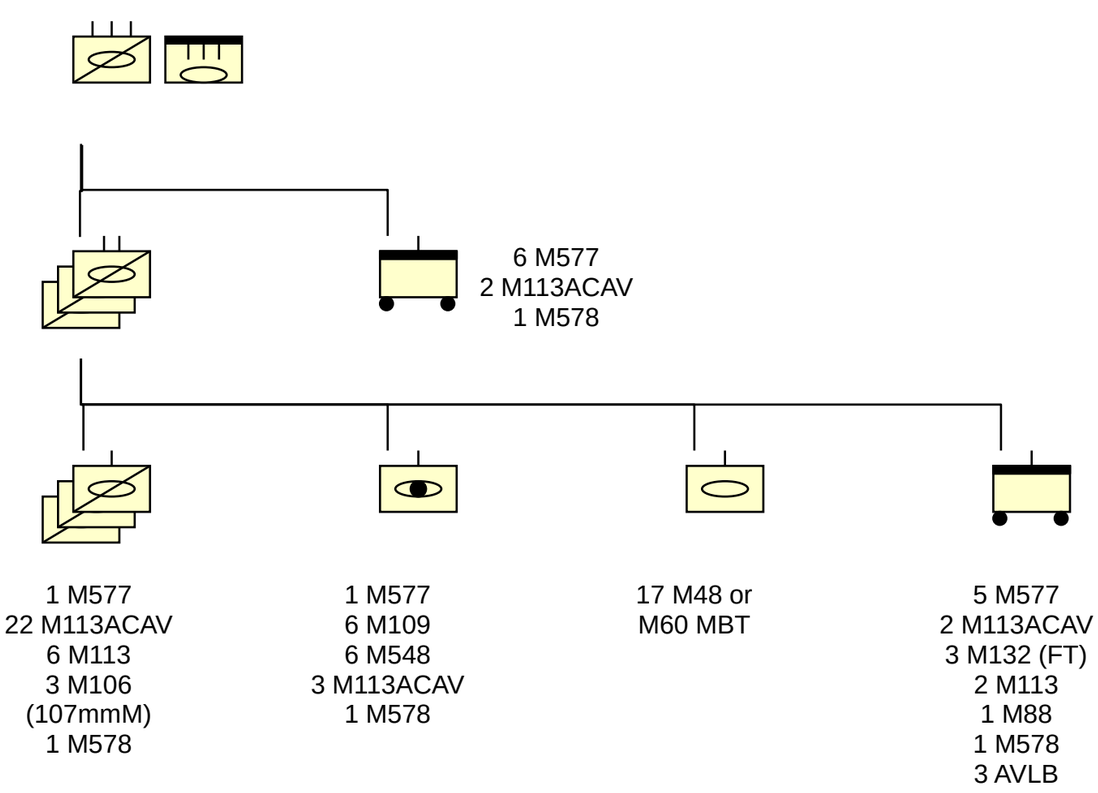


United States

US ARMOURED CAVALRY REGIMENT [US-TYPE68] (1968)

Overview

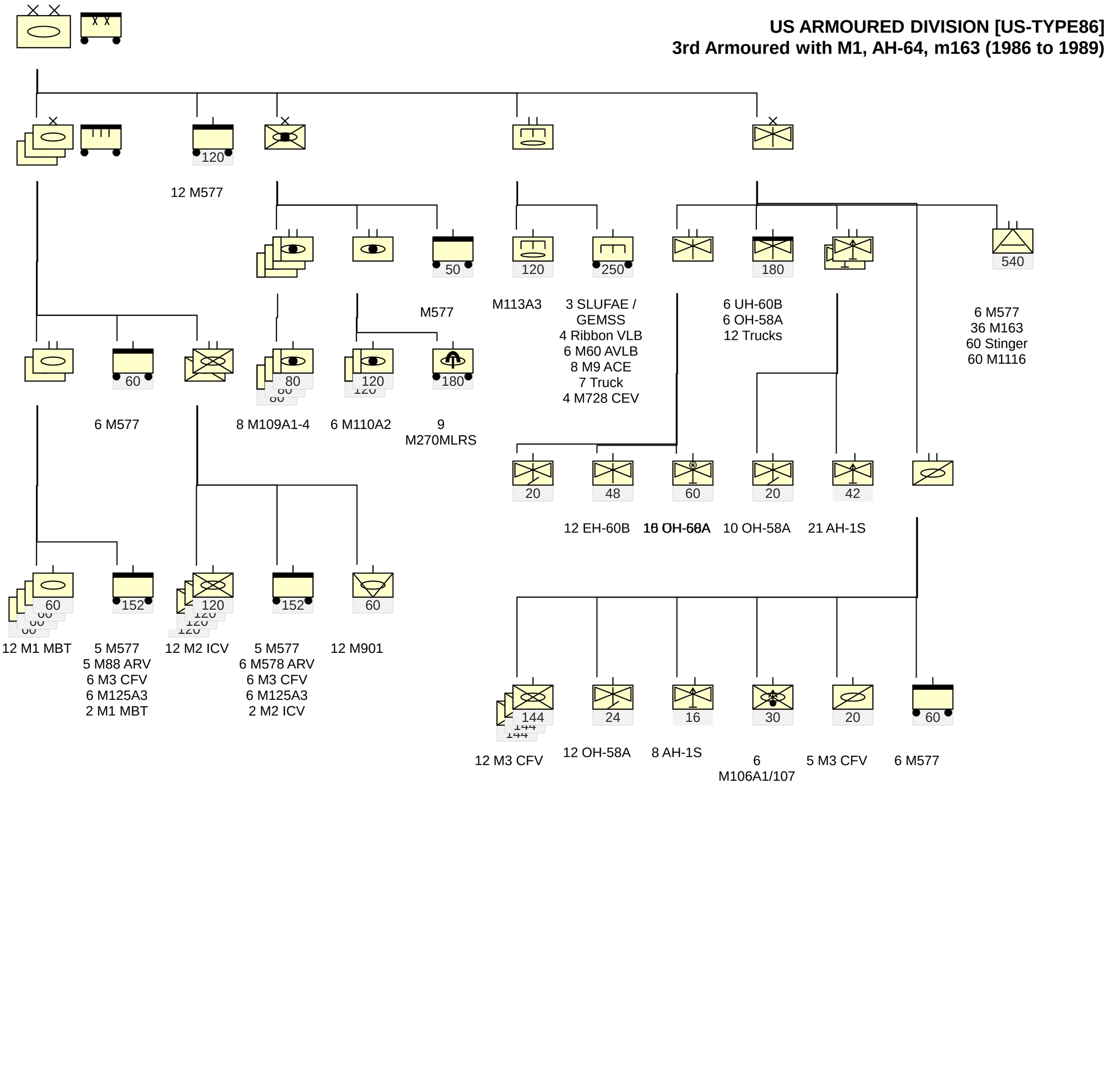
Sourced from Modern Army Lists and Organisations for the 1950s & 60s, by Bruce Rea-Taylor.



US ARMOURED DIVISION [US-TYPE86]
3rd Armoured with M1, AH-64, m163 (1986 to 1989)

1986

The Armoured Division 86 was a new formation deployed in 1986. The divisions shared 6 armoured Battalions and 5 mechaninsed infantry Battalions, resulting in two divisions having two of each and one division have 2 armoured and one mechanised infantry. It was a very heavy division and the US had great difficulty in fully equiping and manning the three divisions in Europe.



BRITISH UNITS

GENERAL

Like the Americans, the Korean War found the British Army much reduced and still organised along Second World War lines, with, apart from the Centurion, similar equipment. Army strength was again increased from just the 7th Armoured Division and the 2nd Infantry Division to four divisions with the reforming of the 6th and 11th Armoured Divisions and in 1952 the 1st British Corps was formed.

SQUARE DIVISION 1962-1982

Throughout the 1950‘s the organisation of these Divisions were constantly being changed. By the mid 1960's the 'square' Division had come into being with two brigades, each of 2 tank and two mechanised battalions.

TRIANGULAR DIVISION 1983-2015

In 1983 the BOAR consisted of one Corps of Three Armoured Divisions, one Artillery Group and one Infantry Brigade. One Infantry Division of three Infantry Brigades. In 1983 the Army was reorganised, in Europe, into three armoured divisions of three brigades, each of three Battalions, rather than the previous four divisions of two ""square"" brigades, each of four Battalions. However, there will still only be eight brigades in Germany the last brigade being part of the U.K. Command. The Field Forces are again being called Brigades.

EQUIPMENT

In the early fifties the British retained a number of tanks that had seen service in W.W.II, the Cromwell remaining to 1953, with the territorials, and the Churchill mainly in its specialist forms until suitable Centurion varients became available. Whilst the Comet remained until the late 1950's the last unit in Hong Kong disbanding in 1959. The main tank however, was the Centurion entering service with 20pdr in 1949 and with the 105mm in 1961. They were supplemented by about 180 Conquerors from 1955 which had been designed to counter the JS-III, but the appearance of the 105mm gun rendered them obsolete before the arrival of the Chieftain, which first ran in prototype form in 1959 but which did not enter full service until 1967. The Charioteer was an expedient bought about by the slow production of Centurion hulls and about 200 Cromwell 7 hulls were reworked with the 20pdr and issued to the Divisional Anti-Tank Regiments. M3 half-tracks remained in service with the old Motorised Infantry Battalions whilst the remainder of the Infantry went back to Shanks Pony or Trucks. These were replaced from 1953 by Saracens and Humber 1 ton Trucks, these were not sufficiently mobile to operate fully with the tanks, but it was not until 1965 that they were replaced by a fully tracked vehicle the FV432.

At the end of the War, the Armoured Reconnaissance Regiments were disbanded and reconnaissance was left to the Armoured Car Regiments, these soldiered on until the late 1950's with the Daimler Armoured Car and the Dingo. The Dingo was supplemented and then replaced by the Ferret‘ scout car and after a delay caused by the Malayan Emergency which gave priority to the Saracen APC the Saladin replaced the Daimler from 1958.In the Artillery the 25pdr and 5.5"" remained in service until replaced by the Abbot and M109 in the mid 1960's when all British Divisions became Mechanised.

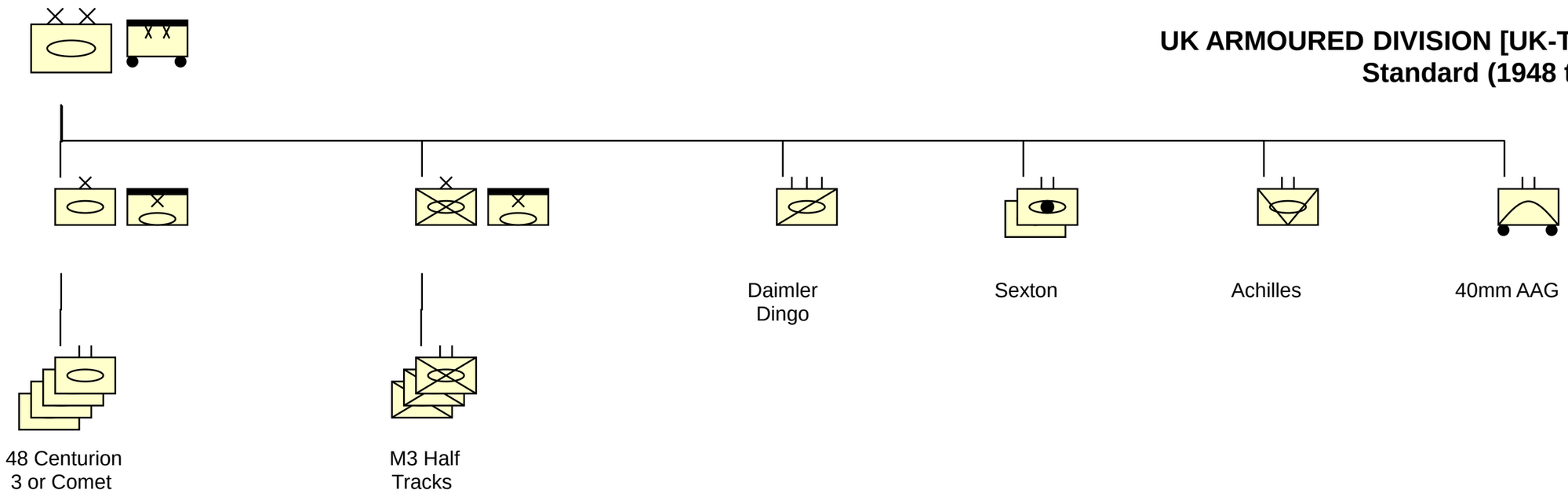
The Armoured Divisions retained their Sexton until 1956 when they were replaced by two Regiments of M44 which were the only self-propelled guns in service until the Abbot.

In 1985 the Challenger has taken part in its first major NATO exercise with some success, as has the AT105 Saxon which is now equiping regular infantry battalions who are based in the U.K. and have a reinforcing role in Germany."

UK ARMOURED DIVISION [UK-TYPE48]
Standard (1948 to 1954)

Overview

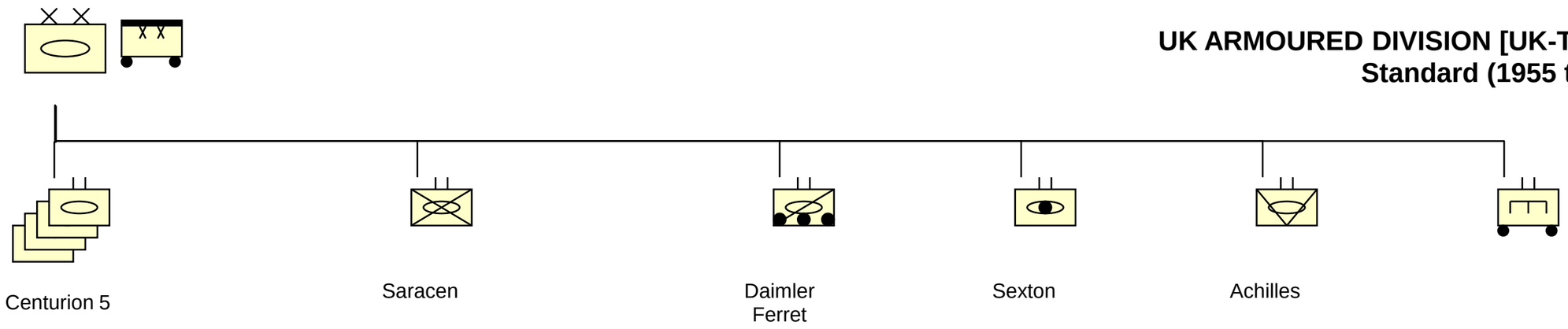
Sourced from Modern Army Lists and Organisations for the 1950s & 60s, by Bruce Rea-Taylor.



UK ARMOURED DIVISION [UK-TYPE55] Standard (1955 to 1956)

Overview

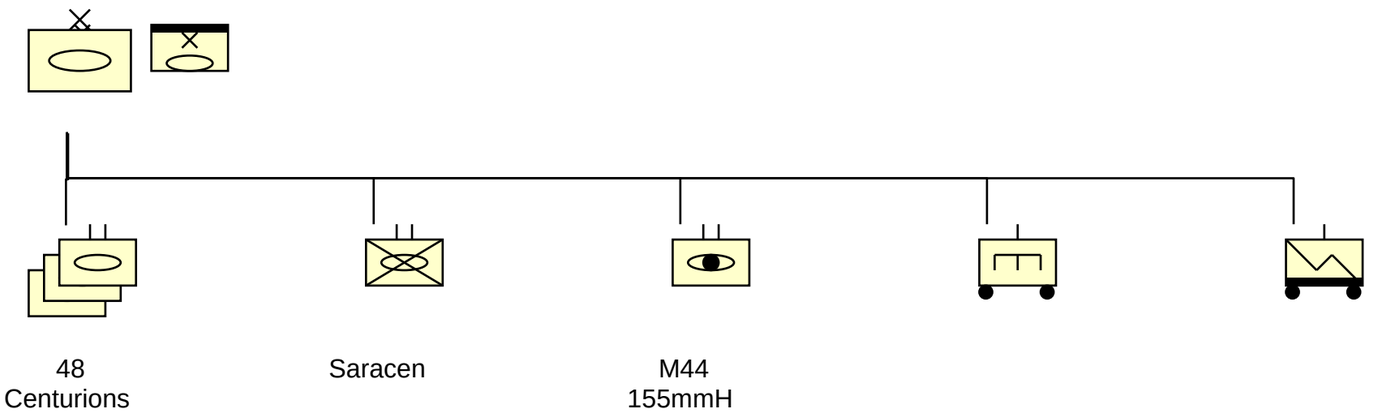
Sourced from Modern Army Lists and Organisations for the 1950s & 60s, by Bruce Rea-Taylor.



UK ARMOURED BRIGADE [UK-TYPE57]
Standard (1957 to 1967)

Overview

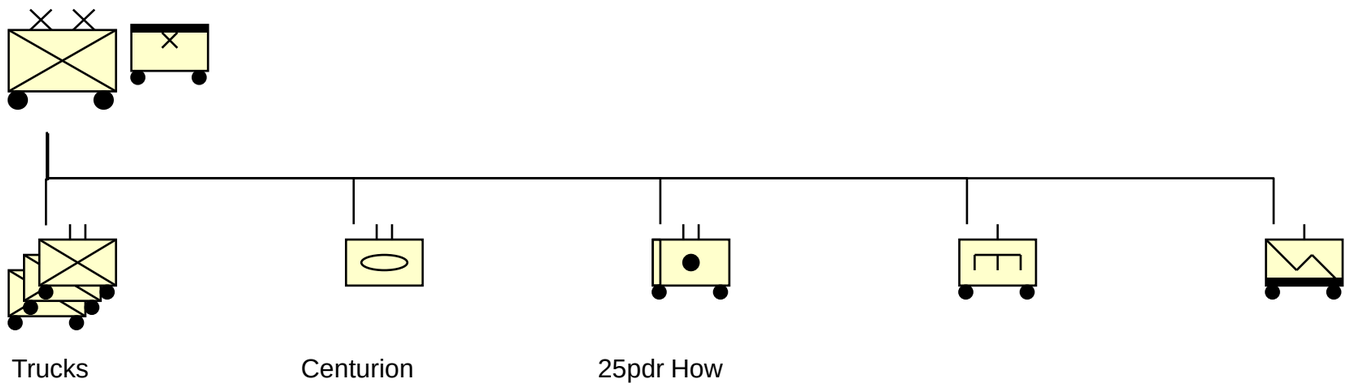
Sourced from Modern Army Lists and Organisations for the 1950s & 60s, by Bruce Rea-Taylor.



UK INFANTRY BRIGADE [UK-TYPE57]
Standard (1957 to 1967)

Overview

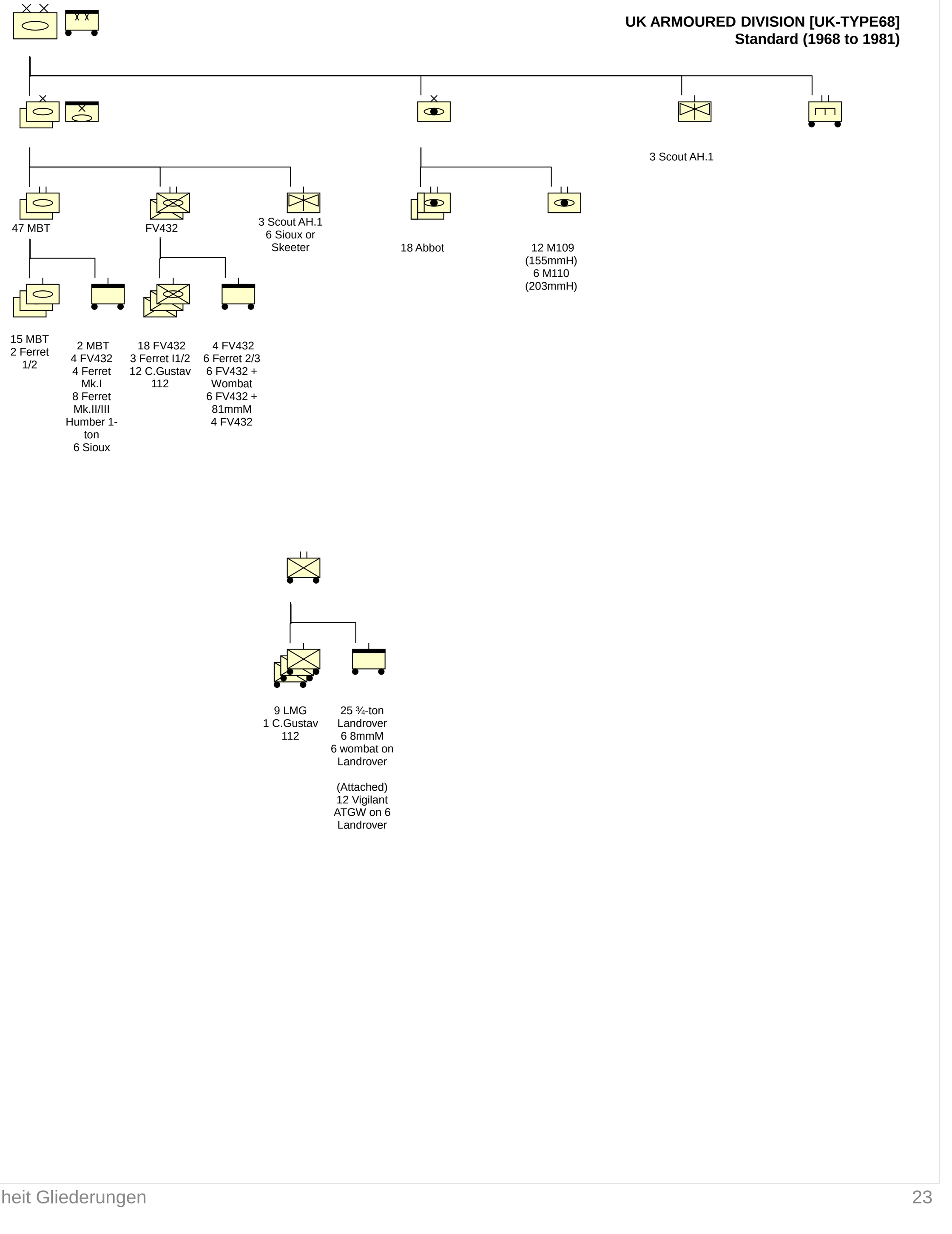
Sourced from Modern Army Lists and Organisations for the 1950s & 60s, by Bruce Rea-Taylor.



UK ARMOURED DIVISION [UK-TYPE68]
Standard (1968 to 1981)

Overview

Sourced from Modern Army Lists and Organisations for the 1950s & 60s, by Bruce Rea-Taylor.

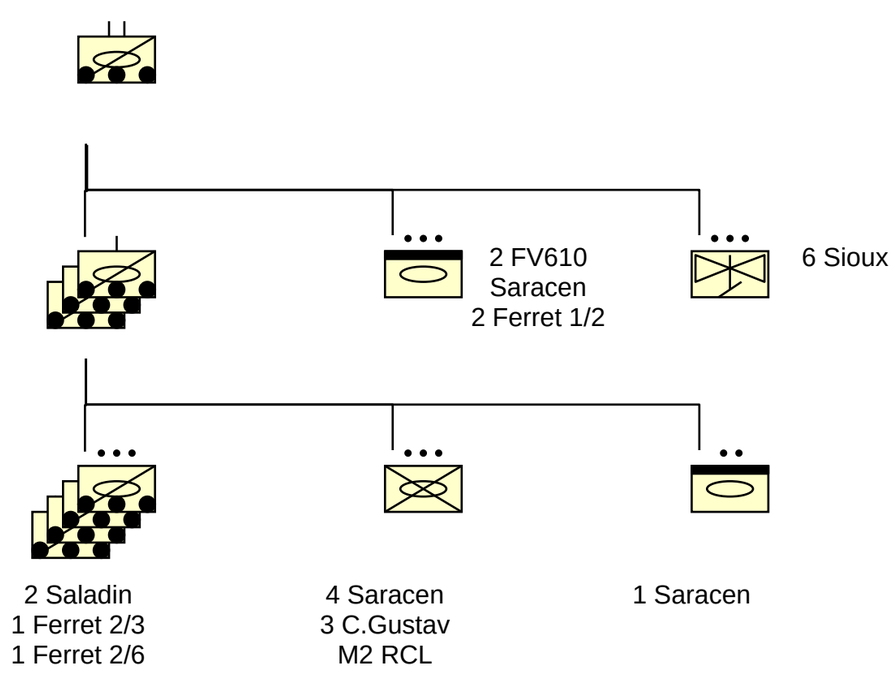


UK ARMOURED CAR REGIMENT [UK-TYPE68] Standard (1968 to 1981)

Overview

Sourced from Modern Army Lists and Organisations for the 1950s & 60s, by Bruce Rea-Taylor.

UK ARMOURED CAR REGIMENT [UK-TYPE68]
Standard (1968 to 1981)

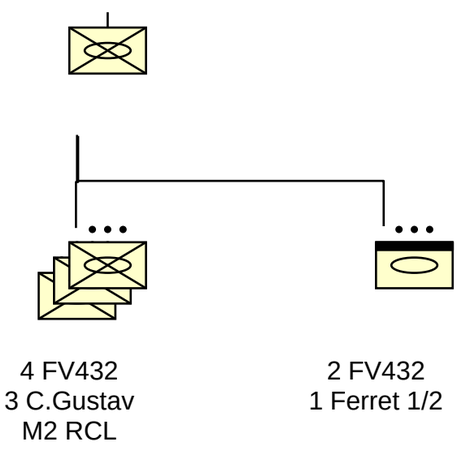


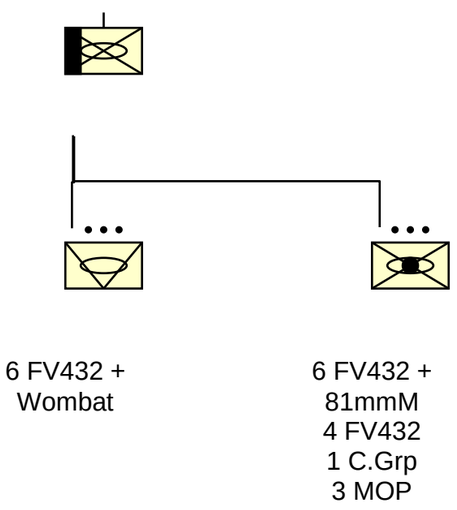
UK Mechanised Infantry Company, Mechanised Infantry Battalion, Armoured Division,1968

Overview

Sourced from Modern Army Lists and Organisations for the 1950s & 60s, by Bruce Rea-Taylor.

UK Mechanised Infantry Company, Mechanised Infantry Battalion, Armoured Division,1968

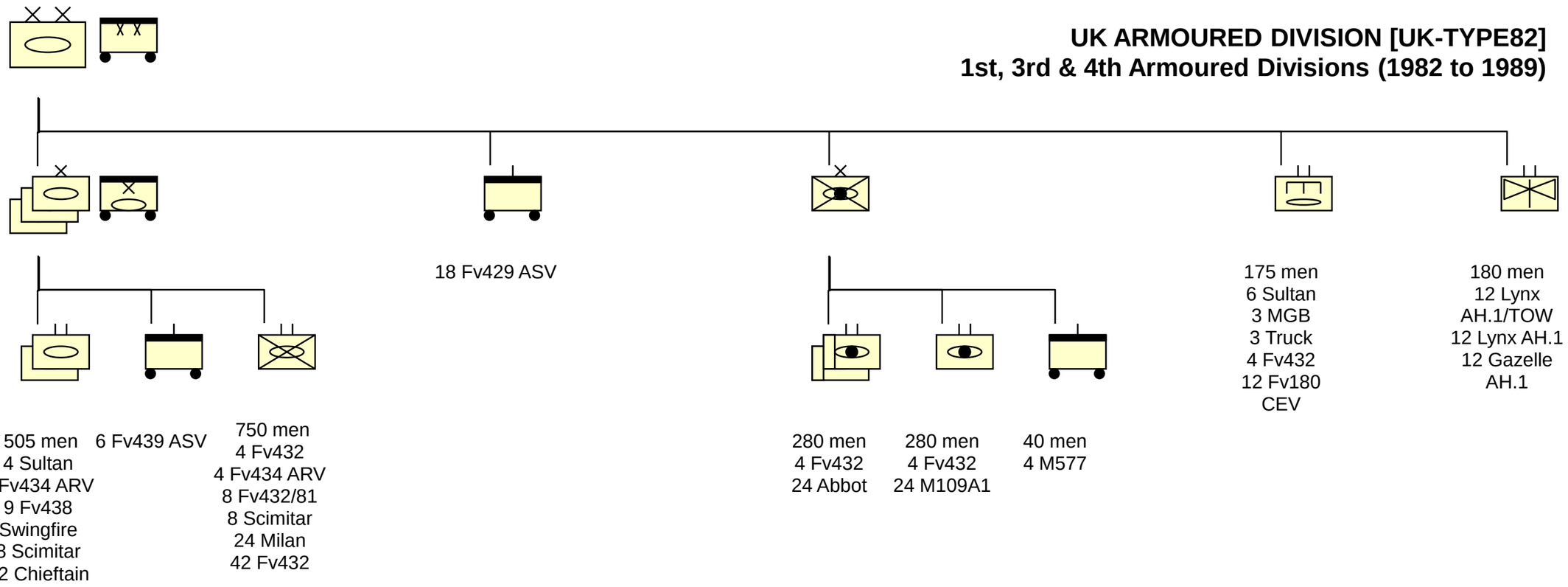




UK ARMOURED DIVISION [UK-TYPE82]
1st, 3rd & 4th Armoured Divisions (1982 to 1989)

Overview

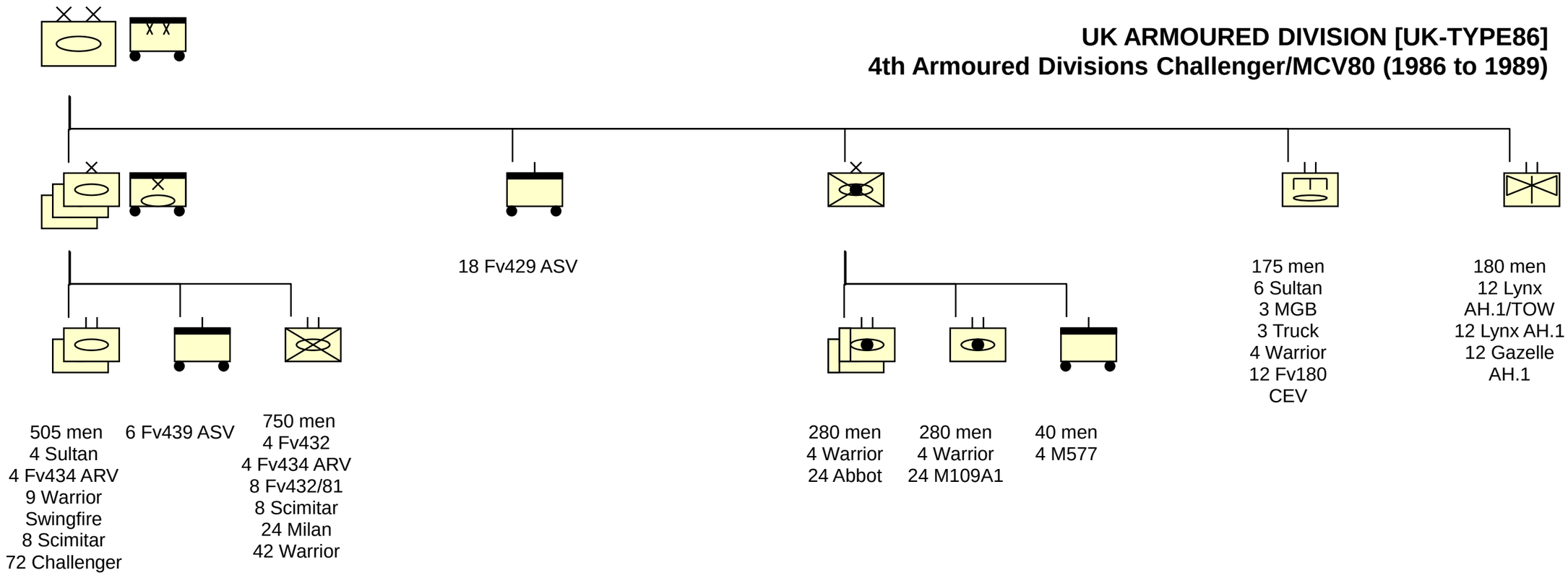
This represents the UK 1st, 2nd and 3rd Armoured Divisions during the 1980's. In the early 80's the Armoured divisions underwent a change in organisation, moving from four divisions of three armoured regiments, (plus four mech battalion - square brigades), to three divisions of three brigades. Each brigade consisted of two armoured regiments and a Mechanised battalion. One of the Brigades was stationed in the UK and would of transported over the channel in the case of war to bring the last armoured division up to strength..



UK ARMOURED DIVISION [UK-TYPE86]
4th Armoured Divisions Challenger/MCV80 (1986 to 1989)

Overview

In the mid 1980's the armoured divisions began to be re-equippted with Challengers and Warriors. A number of other minor changes were implements, related to equipment upgrades rather than any major change in phylosophy. The division consisted of the 11th Armoured Brigade, the 20th Brigade Division and the 33rd Armoured Brigade in the 1980s.



GERMAN UNITS

GENERAL

WEST GERMAN ARMY 1956 ~ 68

The West German Army was reconstituted in January 1956 and in 1957 the first 10,000 conscripts were called up. By 1960 the Army numbered 186,000 in seven Divisions and the authorised number of Divisions-was reached in 1965. The twelve divisions were organised into three Corps as shown in the charts and soon became the most powerful of the NATO Armies. It must be noted that in 1955 only five American, British and French Divisions had faced approximately 175 Russian Divisions to see how much this strengthened NATO.

FORMATION (1950-1967)

During this period the army was in a formative stage. While adopting the American battalion TOE, in principal, the rest of the structure was in a state of flux. For an early 1960's list, no Leopard ls, Rakettes, or Kannones may be used, but the Anti-Tank sections from the light list may be used.

TRIANGULAR DIVISION (1968-2004)

The Germans conformed to American TOEs for battalion sized units but had a more permanent Brigade structure and considerably larger tables of heavy equipment than any other NATO units. The divisions consisted of 1 Panzer and 2 Panzer-Grenadier, or 2 Paner and 1 Panzer-Grenadier brigades. These were called Panzer or Panzer Grenadier Divisions.

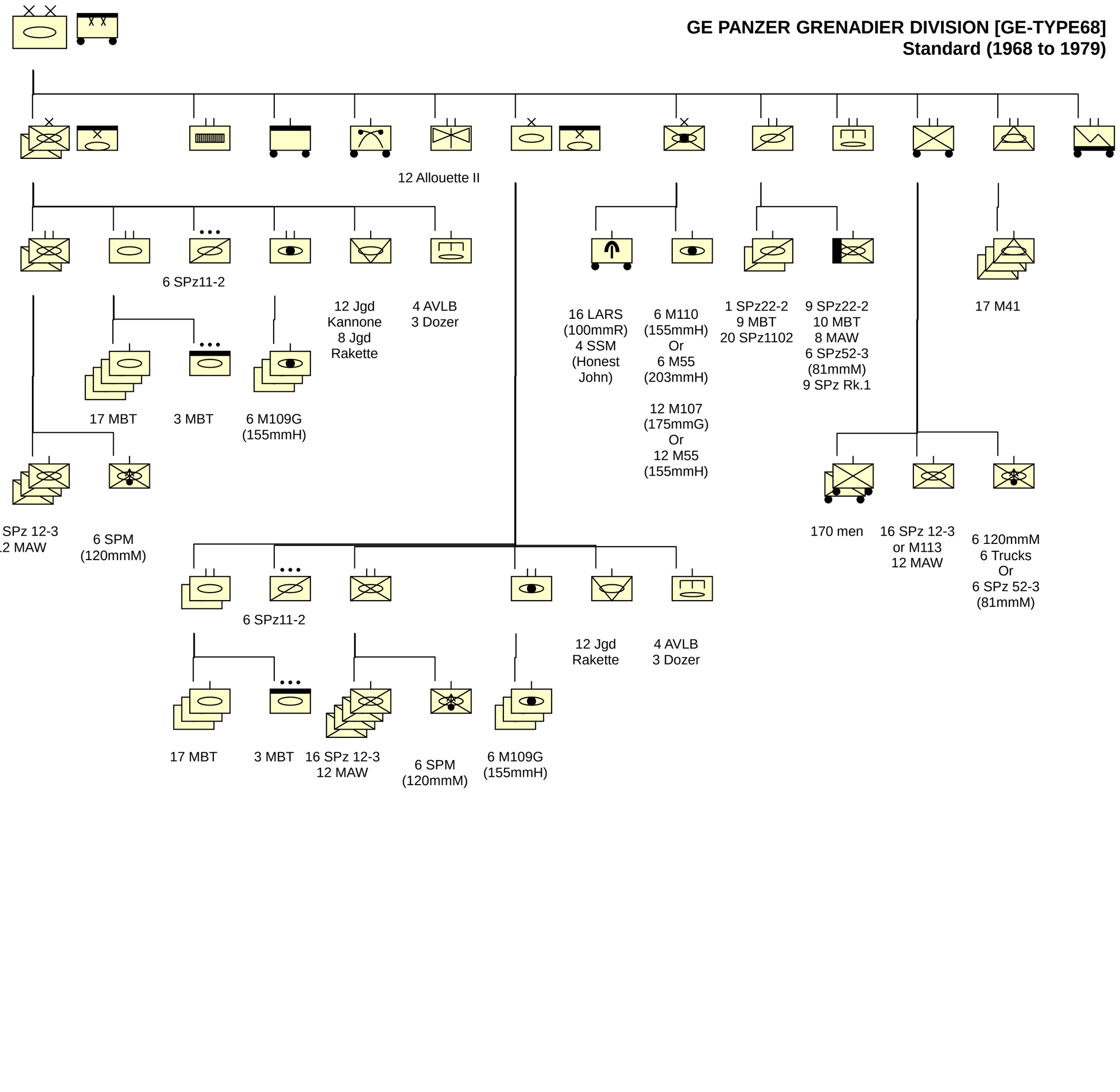
EQUIPMENT

The Army was initially equipped with obsolete American equipment such as the M47, M8 and M7 but these were mainly used as training vehicles and were quickly replaced by more modern equipment The M48 entered service in 1960 and the Leopard 1 in 1965. The Spzll-2 and Spz12-3 which in many respects equated to the Sdkfz 250/1 and sdkfz 251/1 of the Second World War, conformed to the German idea of their Panzer Grenadiers fighting from the vehicle."

GE PANZER GRENADIER DIVISION [GE-TYPE68] Standard (1968 to 1979)

Overview

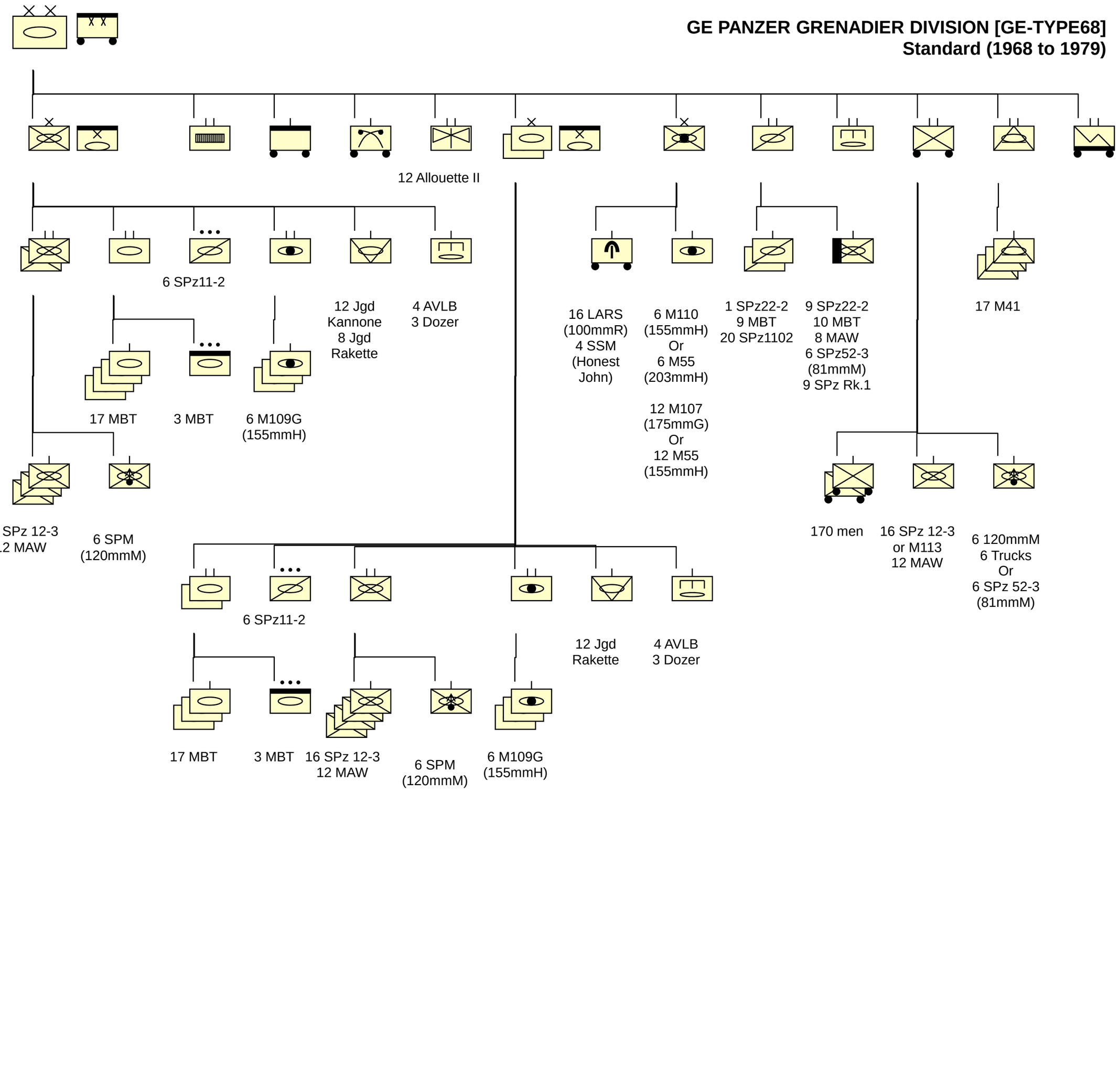
Sourced from Modern Army Lists and Organisations for the 1950s & 60s, by Bruce Rea-Taylor.



GE PANZER DIVISION [GE-TYPE68]
Standard (1968 to 1979)

Overview

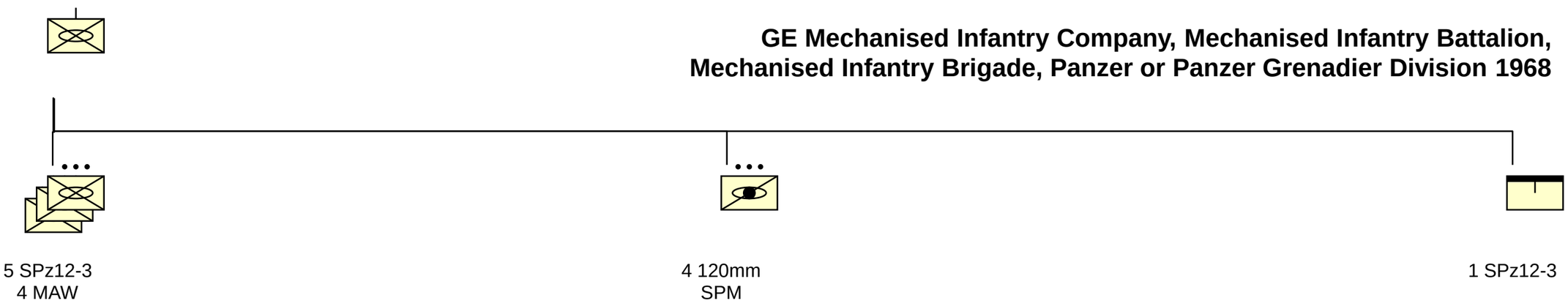
Sourced from Modern Army Lists and Organisations for the 1950s & 60s, by Bruce Rea-Taylor.



GE Mechanised Infantry Company, Mechanised Infantry Battalion, Mechanised Infantry Brigade, Panzer or Panzer Grenadier Division 1968

Overview

Sourced from Modern Army Lists and Organisations for the 1950s & 60s, by Bruce Rea-Taylor.

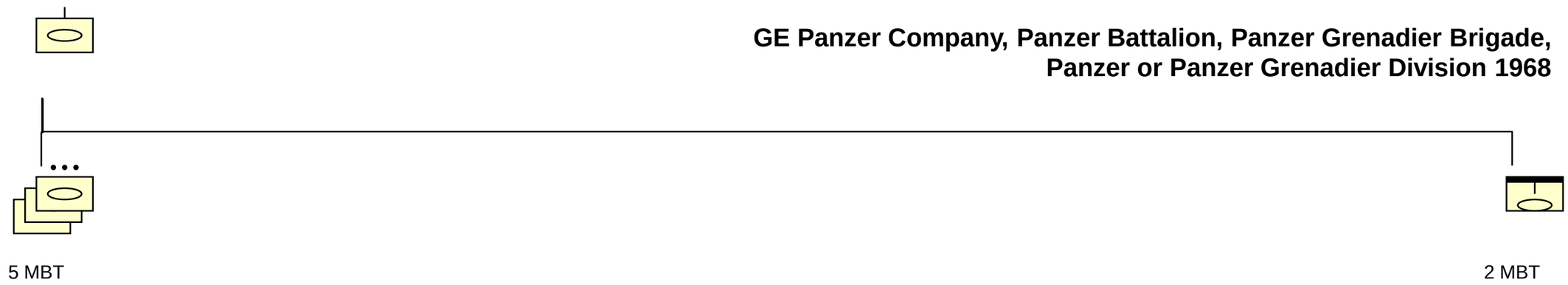


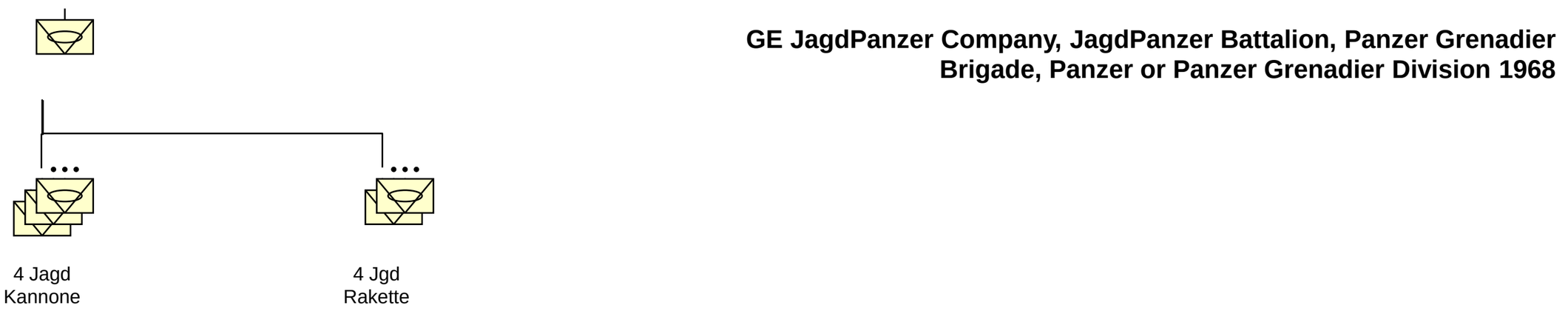
GE Mechanised Heavy Weapon Company, Mechanised Infantry Battalion, Mechanised Infantry Brigade, Panzer or Panzer Grenadier Division 1968
...
2 120mm
SPM

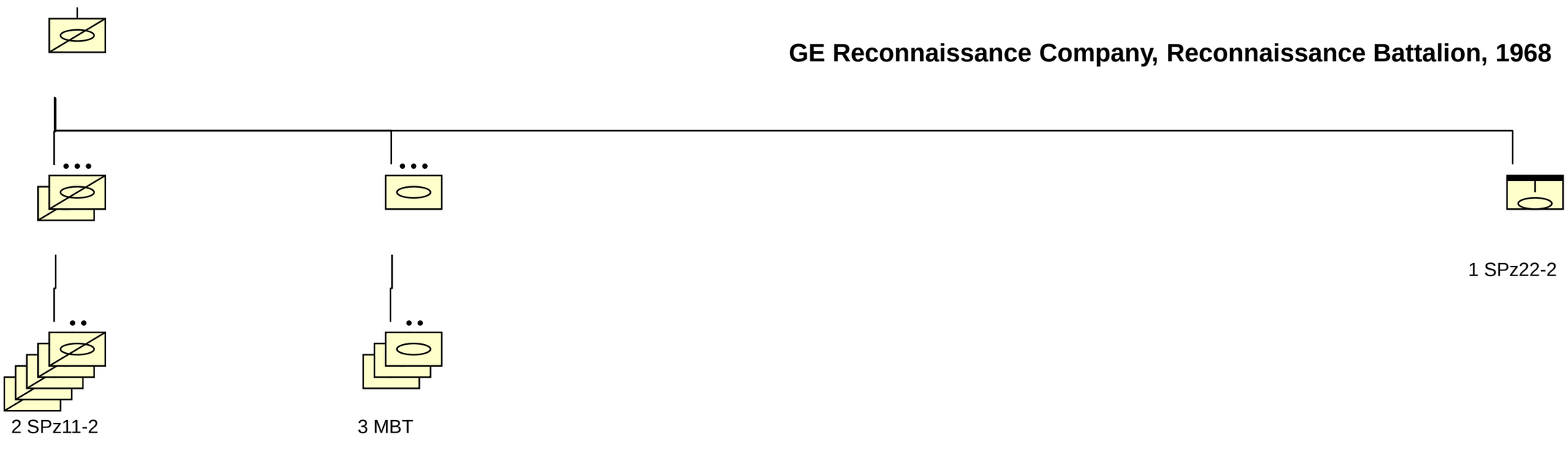
GE Panzer Company, Panzer Battalion, Panzer Grenadier Brigade, Panzer or Panzer Grenadier Division 1968

Overview

Sourced from Modern Army Lists and Organisations for the 1950s & 60s, by Bruce Rea-Taylor.



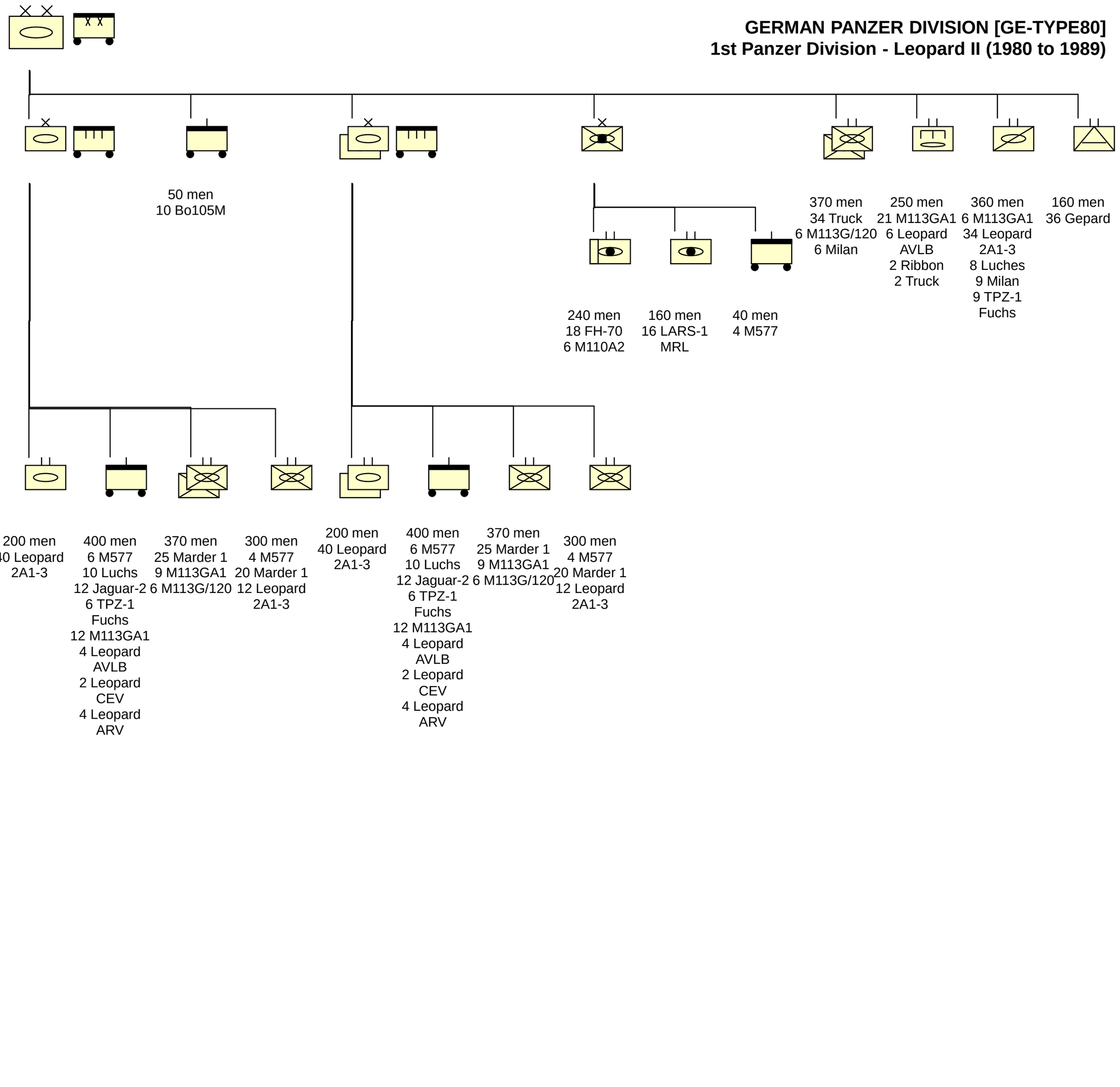

GE JagdPanzer Company, JagdPanzer Battalion, Panzer Grenadier Brigade, Panzer or Panzer Grenadier Division 1968
4 Jagd Kannone
4 Jgd Rakette



GERMAN PANZER DIVISION [GE-TYPE80]
1st Panzer Division - Leopard II (1980 to 1989)

Overview

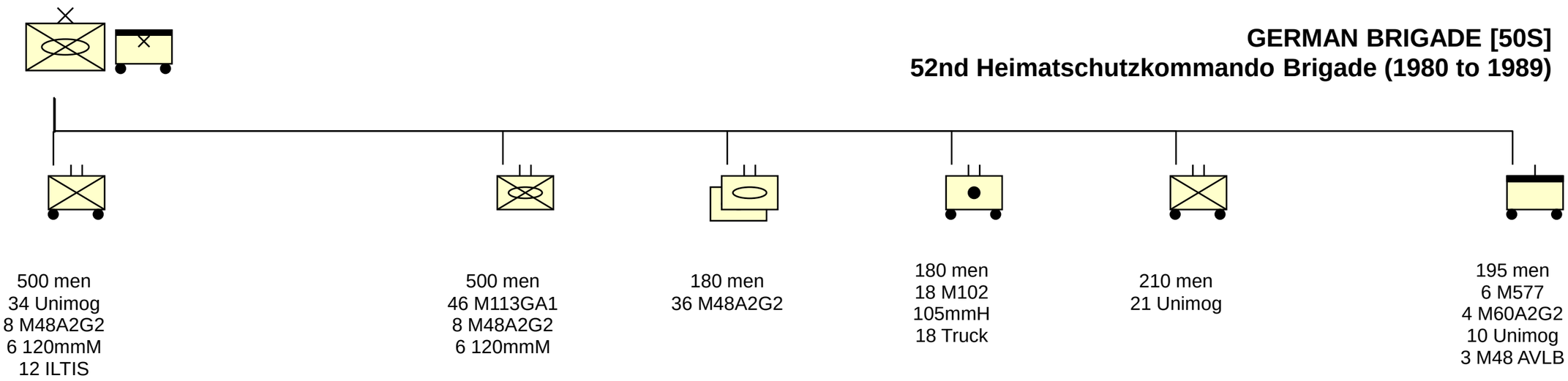
During the mid 80's the Germans were replacing the Leapord 1 with the leapord 2 MBT. This was not a quick process and for a period of time the Panzer Divisions could be equippted with both MBT's. The intention was to equipt all the Panzer Divisions with leapord 2's, moving the leapord 1's to the Panzre Grenadier Divisions and in some cases the reserve formations.



GERMAN BRIGADE [50S]
52nd Heimatschutzkommando Brigade (1980 to 1989)

Overview

THE WEST GERMAN TERRITORIALS: The West German Territorial system provides a substantial proportion of the West German Army, and besides being tasked with rear area security, they are also expected to be able to engage any WARPAC breakthrough. Consequentially they are somewhat heavier equipped than most other NATO reserves. The 50's & 60's Heimatschutzkommando Brigade's had an unusually strong armoured component.



RUSSIAN UNITS

GENERAL

Unlike the other allies, Russia did not demobilise at the end of the Second World War, due to a continuing fear of Western Europe, the need to garrison her Eastern comrades and as a counter to the lack of nuclear weapons. At the time of the Korean War, the Russians had over 170 Divisions which faced only 9 of NATOs.

The only active service seen by Russian forces in this period was the suppression of the Hungarian Uprising in 1956, and the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. Both operations showed the weakness of the Red Army as being its logistical backup.No list has been given for Marine or Airborne units as both were weak in equipment, in fact between 1946 and 1961 there was not Russian Marine Units.

STRUCTURE

Russian organisations changed little during this period from those in force at the end of the war, but - were subject to a continuous upgrading programme.

EQUIPMENT

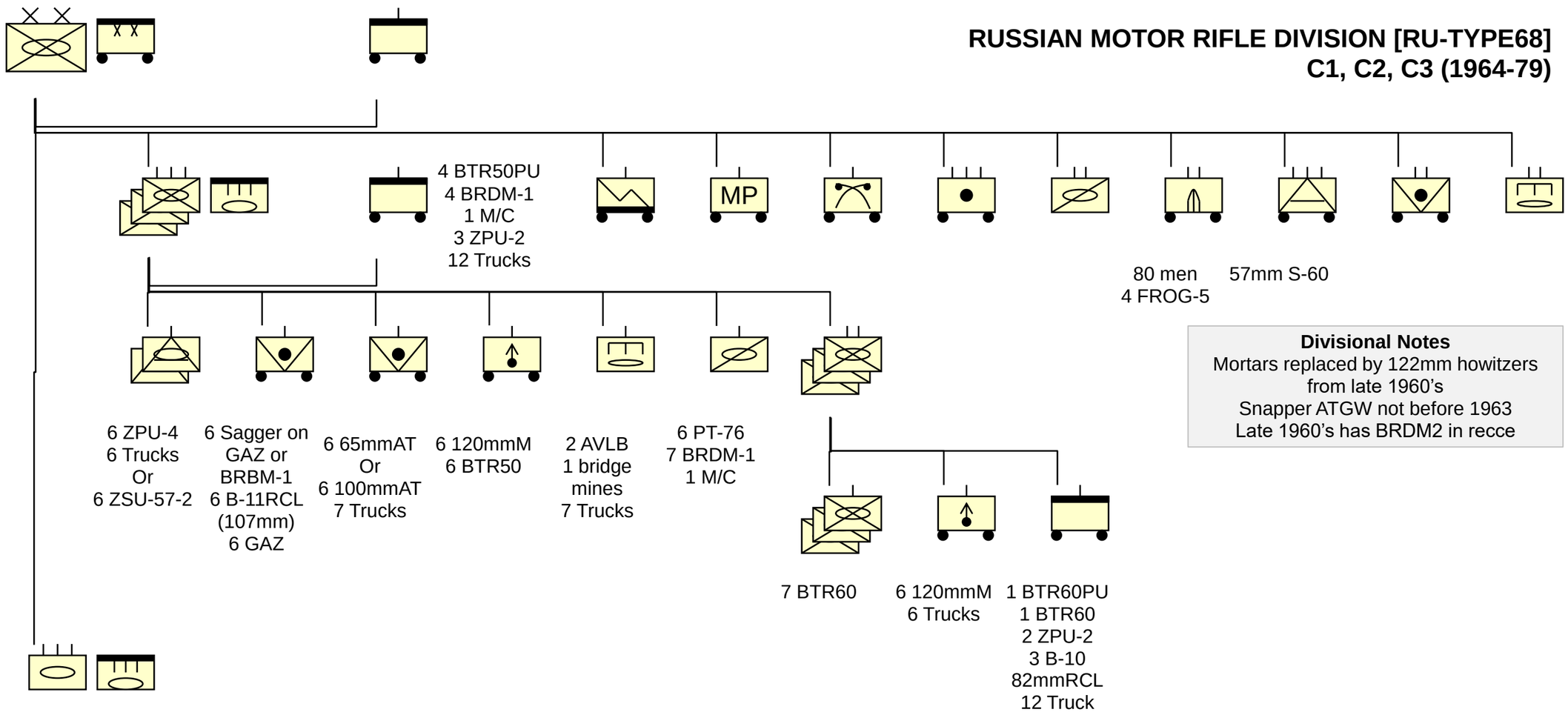
In the Tank Division, the interim T44M, still in use with some training units in the late 1970's, was replaced by the T54 in the early 1950's, which were supported by heavy tank battalions with JS-111, T-10 and T10M held at Front Level. The T54 was followed by the marginally better T55, and by the T62 with its 115mm gun in 1963. It is to be noted that the T-64, supposedly equivalent to the T-72, was first issued to troops in 1967 at the same time that the Chieftain was entering British service, but due to mechanical faults, was not to see full operational service until the late 1970's.

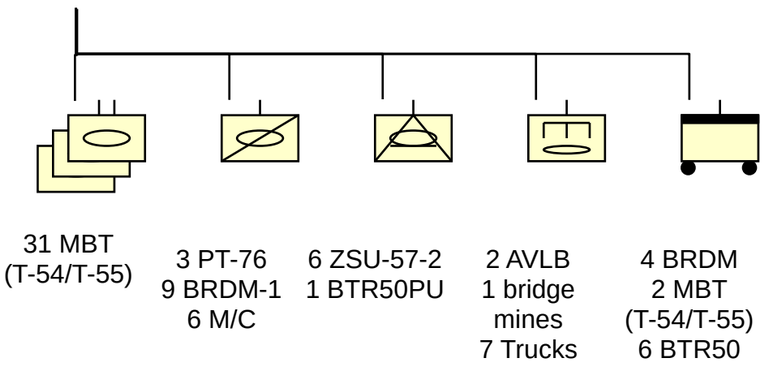
One of Russia's pressing needs was to provide armoured personnel carriers for its infantry, which until the introduction of the BTR152 in 1950 was truck or foot borne. By the mid 1960's almost all infantry was mechanised with the entry into service of the BTR50 and BTR60. In 1965 the needs of a nuclear battlefield were met by the BTRSOPK and B'l‘R60PA with armoured roofs and NBC equipment, whilst at the end of the period the first true MICV the BMP, was just beginning to enter service."

RUSSIAN MOTOR RIFLE DIVISION [RU-TYPE68] C1, C2, C3 (1964-79)

Overview

Sourced from Modern Army Lists and Organisations for the 1950s & 60s, by Bruce Rea-Taylor.





Motor Rifle Battalion Notes
1950's – B-10 replaced with ZIS-2 57mm ATG
When the regiment replaced its 120mm Mortars with Howitzers these were issued instead of 82mm Mortars
If from a tank division the APC's would be BTR50.

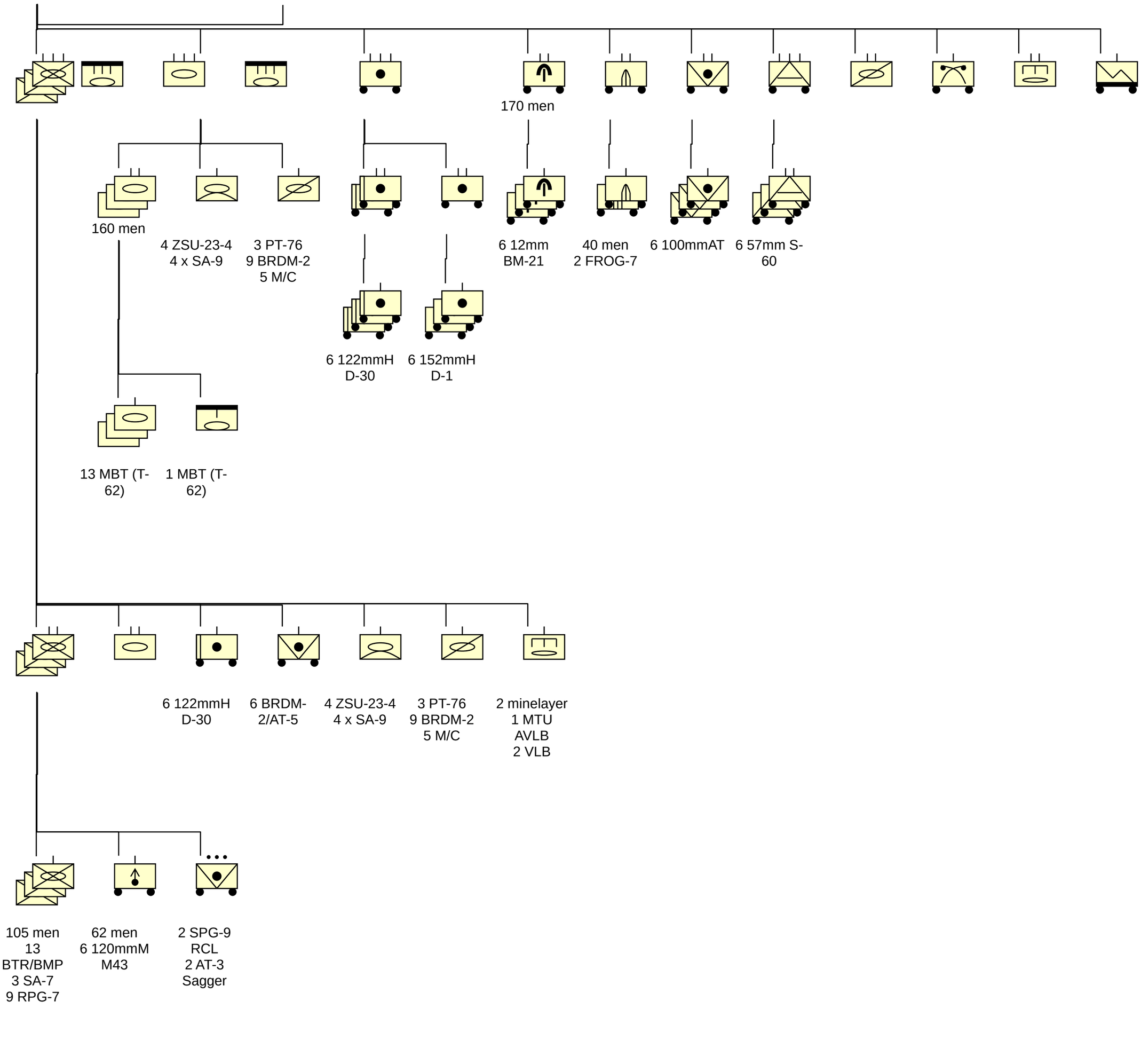
Tank Battalion Notes
C1 used T62
C2 used T54/T55
C3 used T34/85

RUSSIAN MOTOR RIFLE DIVISION [RU-TYPE70]
East Germany, 1970 (1970-78)

Overview

The foundation of the post-war Soviet army was the motor rifle division. Essentially a mechanized infantry division by Western standards, the motor rifle division of the day was a powerful combined arms formation that relied heavily on the mobility provided by armored fighting vehicles to transport its infantry over large distances in any kind of military environment (including nuclear, chemical, and biological). A large armored component aided the unit in the assault by providing the heavy firepower and mobility needed to break through an enemy line. Organic artillery and anti-aircraft support further aided the division in both the attack and defense. Its high 'tooth to tail' ratio is clearly shown in the heavy emphasis on offensive firepower as opposed to its logistical train. The tables below illustrate the various component units that made up the basic Soviet motor rifle division of the Cold War between 1960 and 1978. Links to relevant vehicles and weapons are included to enhance the reader's understanding. Sourced from http://www.russianwarrior.com/STMMain.htm?1969_History_Armystat.htm&1

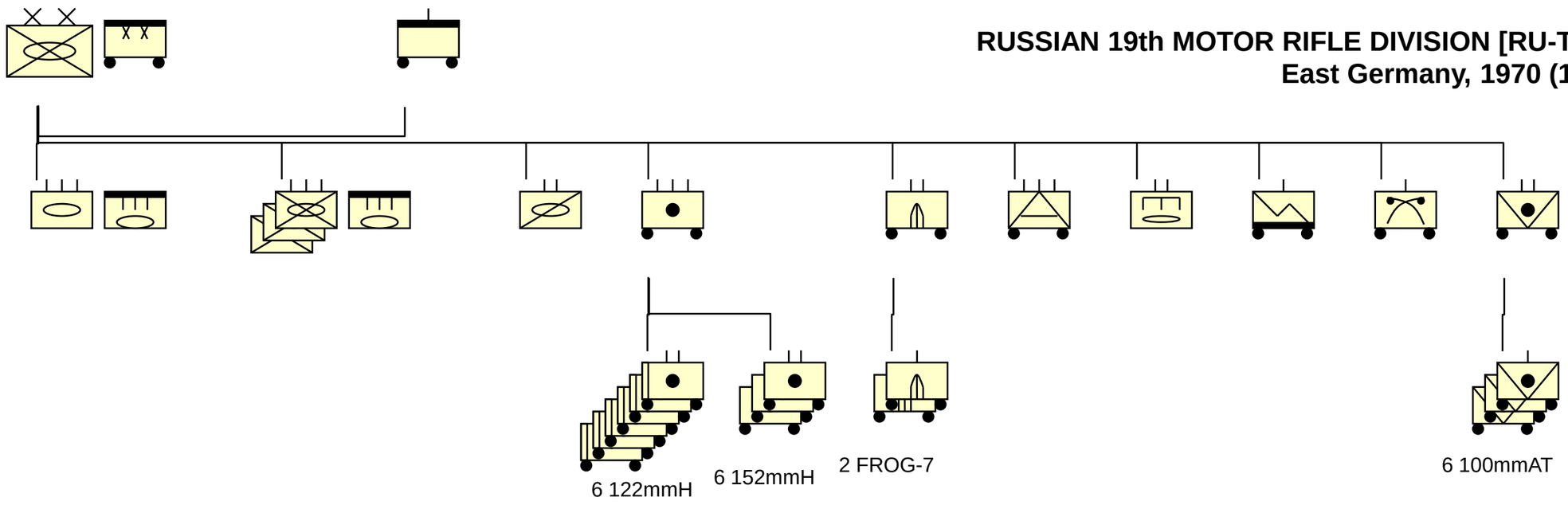
RUSSIAN 19th MOTOR RIFLE DIVISION [RU-TYPE70]
East Germany, 1970 (1970-79)



RUSSIAN 19th MOTOR RIFLE DIVISION [RU-TYPE70]
East Germany, 1970 (1970-79)

Overview

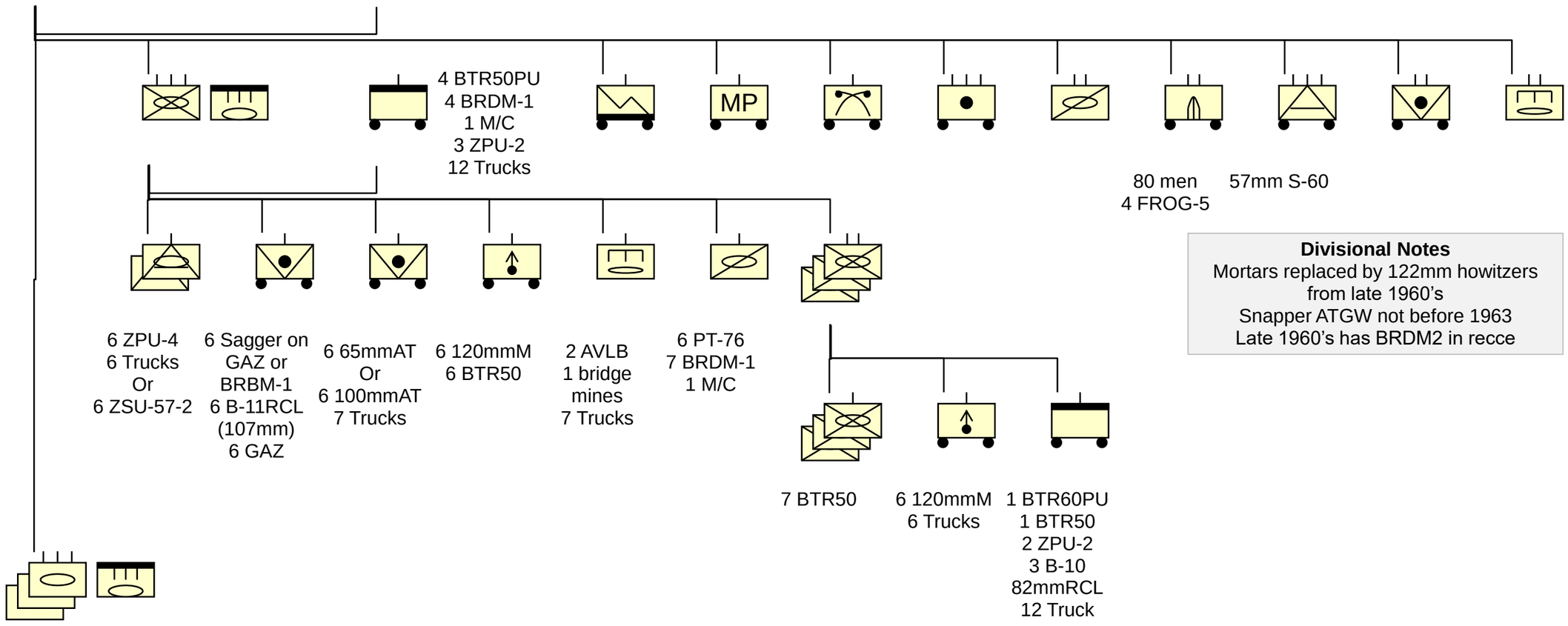
Sourced from “The Soviet Motorized Rifle Division and Tank Division: Organisation, Size and Logistic Capability, dated November 1970.



RUSSIAN TANK DIVISION [RU-TYPE64] C1, C2, C3 (1964-79)

Overview

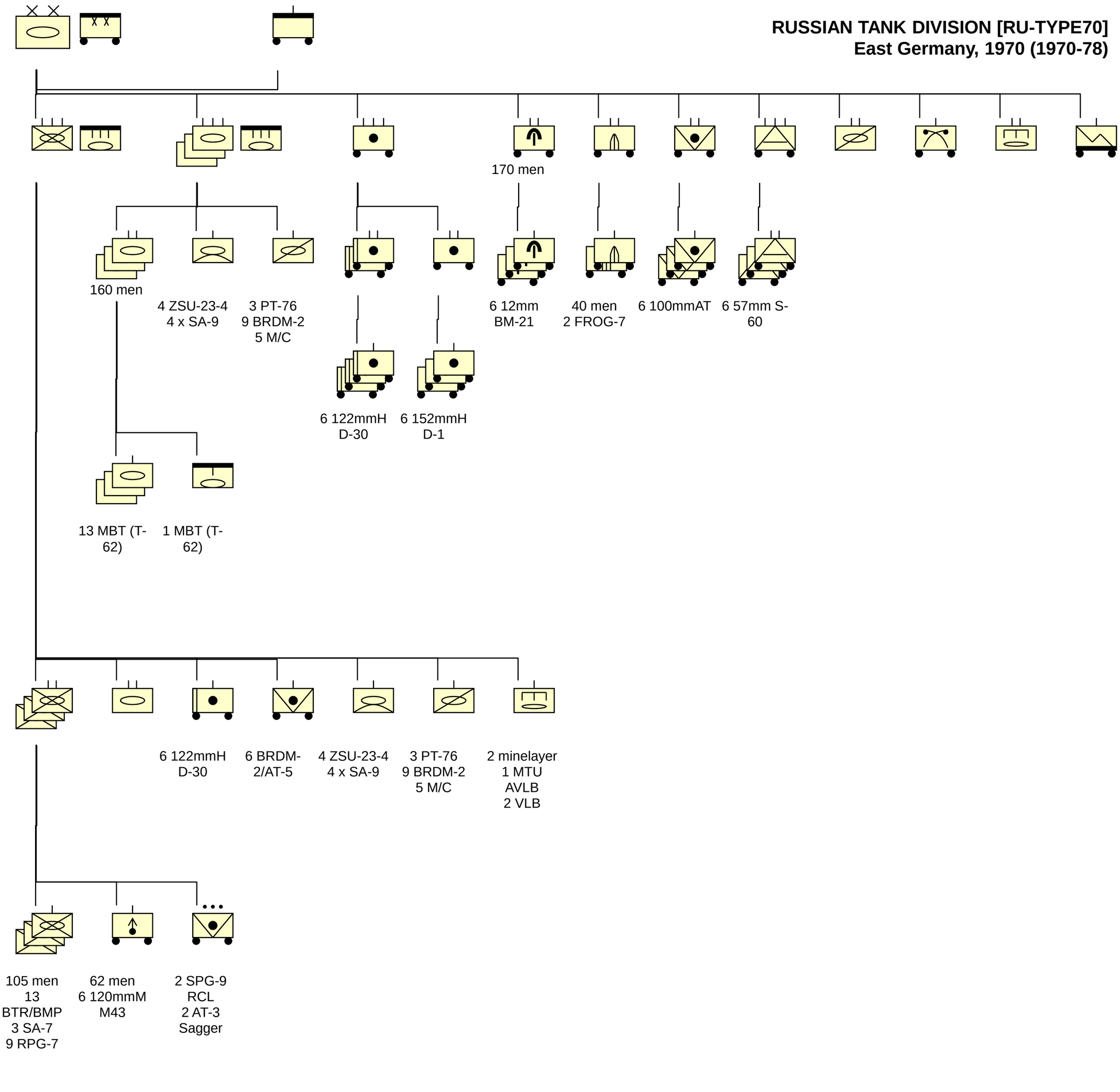
Sourced from Modern Army Lists and Organisations for the 1950s & 60s, by Bruce Rea-Taylor.



RUSSIAN TANK DIVISION [RU-TYPE70]
East Germany, 1970 (1970-78)

Overview

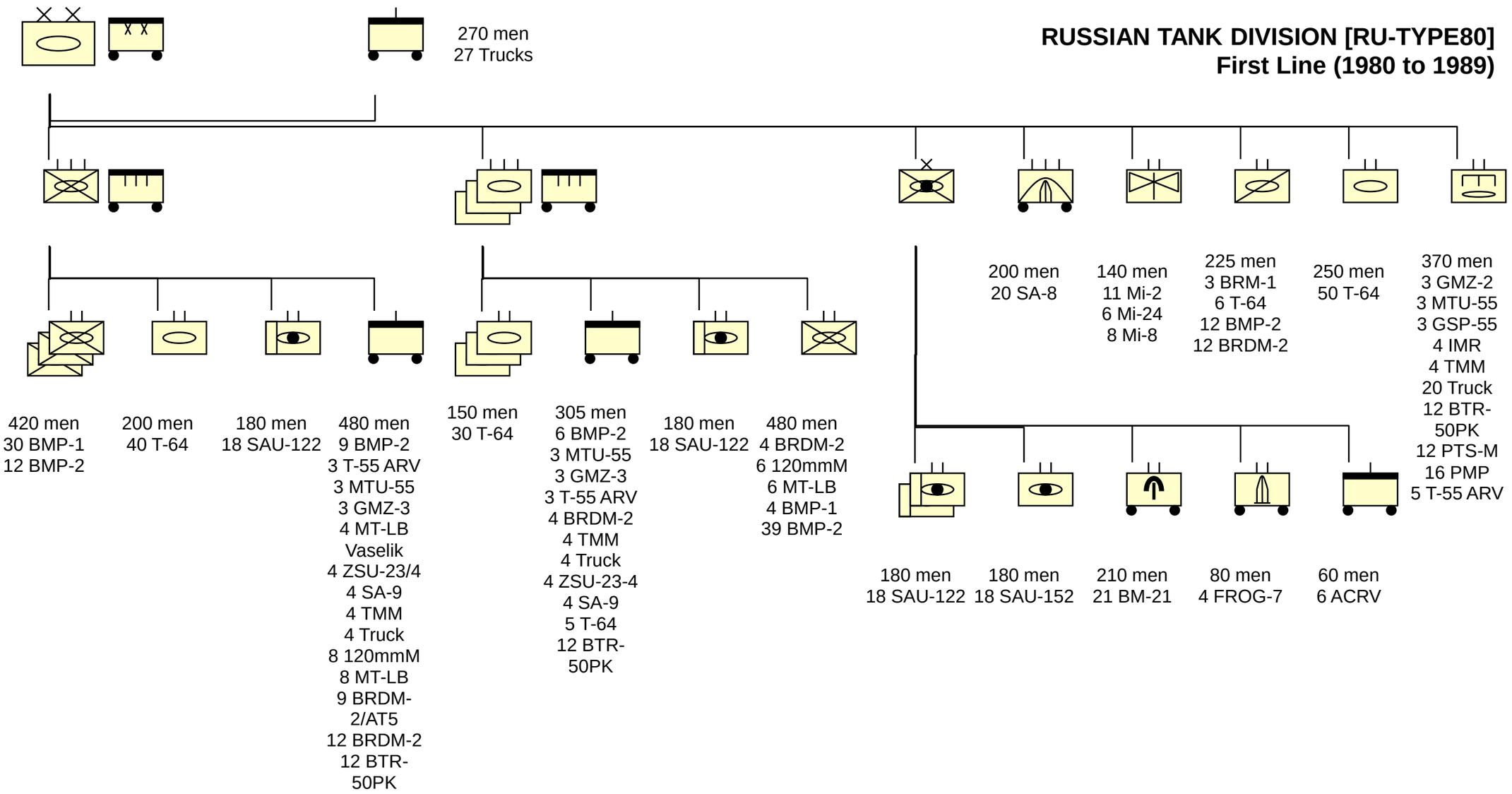
The foundation of the post-war Soviet army was the motor rifle division. Essentially a mechanized infantry division by Western standards, the motor rifle division of the day was a powerful combined arms formation that relied heavily on the mobility provided by armored fighting vehicles to transport its infantry over large distances in any kind of military environment (including nuclear, chemical, and biological). A large armored component aided the unit in the assault by providing the heavy firepower and mobility needed to break through an enemy line. Organic artillery and anti-aircraft support further aided the division in both the attack and defense. Its high 'tooth to tail' ratio is clearly shown in the heavy emphasis on offensive firepower as opposed to its logistical train. The tables below illustrate the various component units that made up the basic Soviet motor rifle division of the Cold War between 1960 and 1978. Links to relevant vehicles and weapons are included to enhance the reader's understanding. Sourced from http://www.russianwarrior.com/STMMain.htm?1969_History_Armystat.htm&1



RUSSIAN TANK DIVISION [RU-TYPE80]
First Line (1980 to 1989)

Overview

This represents a first line Tank Division which would have been based on East Germany. It would of representsed the initial attacking forces in any conflict with the West. Notes: All above costed as 1st Line with 3 x T-64 and 1 x BMP2 Regiments.



Israel Sinai Grey 134/133/113	Israel Sinai Grey 201/200/169

ISRAEL UNITS

GENERAL

After the war of independence Zahal, the Israeli Army, consisting mainly of infantry brigades, organised vaguely on British lines. The only armoured brigade, the 7th, consisted of the 82nd Armoured battalion, the 79th Mechanised Battalion and the 9th Commando Battalion, which between them had some 50 Sherman's or various marks and M3 halftracks. Between 1953 and 1954 to counter the continued Arab build up of 100 AMX13, 60 Sherman's, 105 M3 and 60 AMX105 Mk.61 were purchased from France, allowing the formation of the 27th and 37th Reserve Armoured Brigade. At this time the regular Israeli Army was extremely small with only two infantry and one armoured brigades being active.

On the eve of the 1956 war, a further 100 Sherman Mk.50 with the 75mmL60 French gun and a 150 M3's began to arrive, but only one battalion of the 37th Brigade and a few independent companies were equipped when the campaign began.

The fortunately short campaign, the Israeli were extremely short of supplies, showed the value of armour to the high command and provided a dress rehearsal for the six day war eleven years later. The forces involved were small as can be seen from the charts and it was still mainly an infantry war with the Parachute brigade seeing the hardest fighting.

The peace left Israel with no territorial gains and her concern with strategic depth gave her no option but to consider a pre-emptive strike if war threatened again and the Armoured Forces were built up with this in mind. IN 1964 the 7th Armoured brigade's 82nd Battalion received centurions with the 105mm guns, whilst the number of Armoured brigades had risen from three to nine. This was achieved by the arrival of some 250 centurions mainly with 105mm guns and 200 M48AQ2C from West Germany, more followed from the United States, when political pressure forced Germany to stop. One company of the M48's had been up-graded with the 105mm guns by the beginning of the six day war. The Sherman Mk.51 with a 105mm gun had also been developed in conjunction with the French and 200 were available. The APC was still the ubiquitous M3 of which the Israeli were now the largest user, and a considerable number of self-propelled artillery in 105mm and 15mm calibre was available, and a small number of SS.10 ATGW had been sent for battlefield trials.

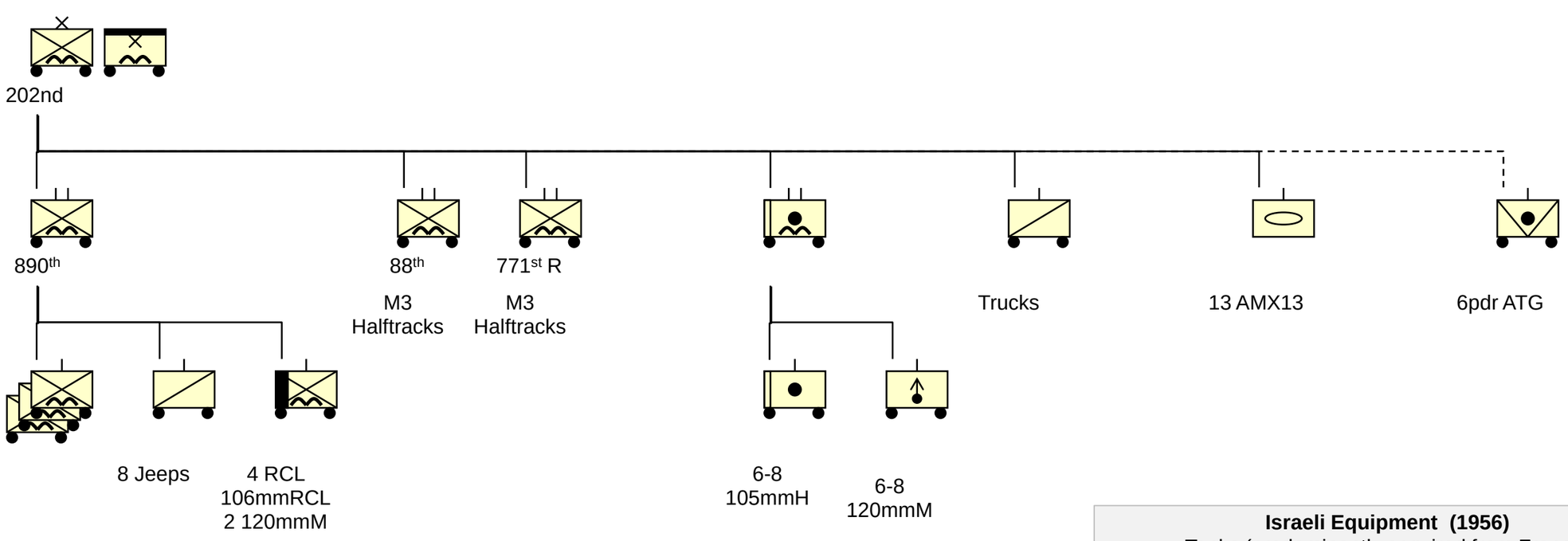
The standard tactical unit was the brigade, although these were grouped into Ugda, more a task force than a Division, as they were tailored for specific tasks. There were three such Ugda, as shown, operating in Sinai. A further two were operating against Syria and Jordan. The units operating against Jordan were mainly equipped with second line vehicles and relied heavily on air support to defeat the effective Jordanian army.

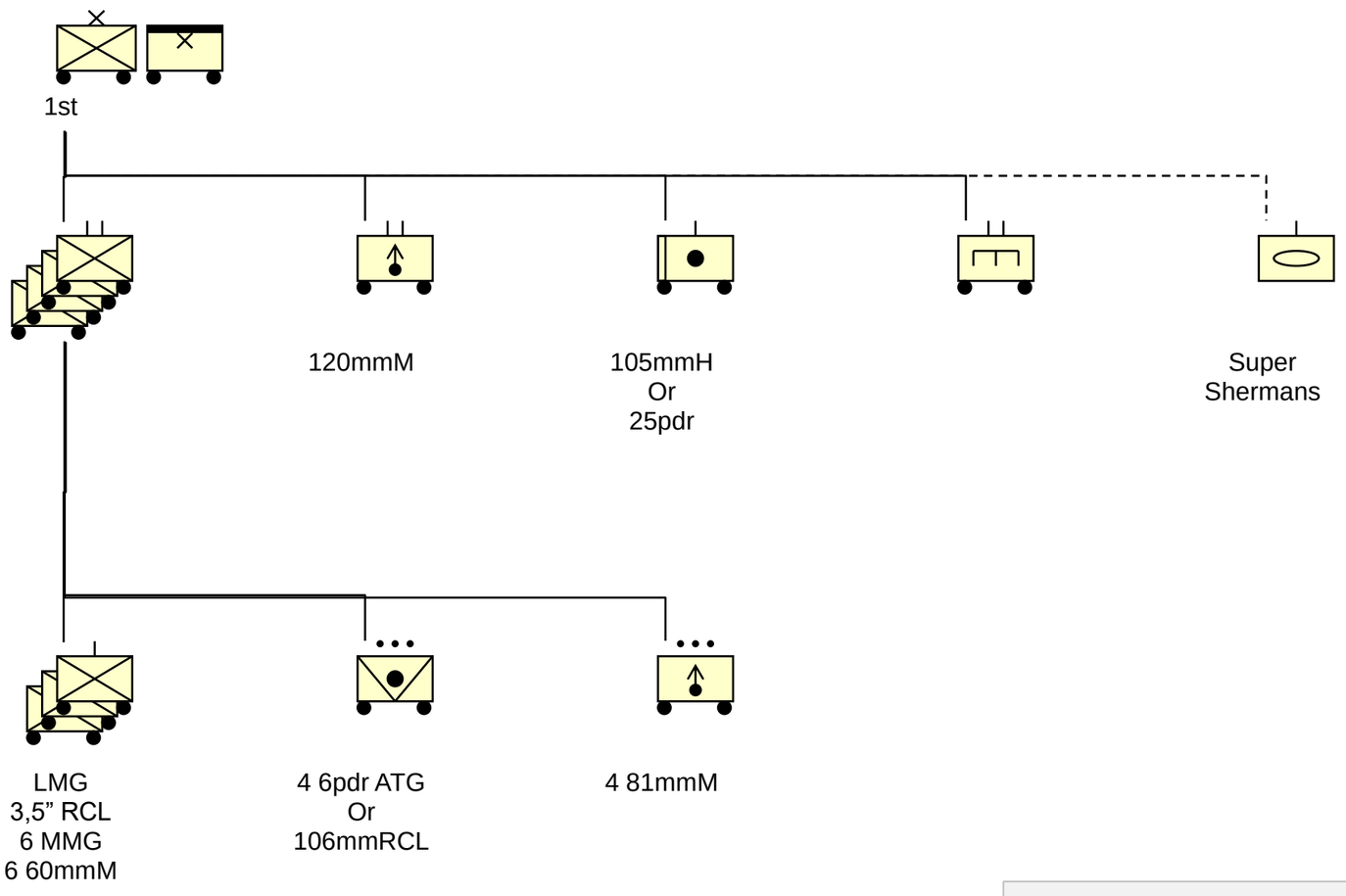
ISRAEL INFANTRY BRIGADES [ISR-TYPE56]
October 29, 1956 – Sinai (1956 to 1959)

Overview

Formations involved in the 1956 war was the 202nd Paratroop Brigade, 9th Infantry brigade, 4th Infantry brigade and1st Infantry Brigade, Sourced from Steven Balagan site:

ISRAEL INFANTRY BATTALION [ISR-TYPE56]
October 29, 1956 – Sinai (1956 to 1959)





Israeli Equipment (1956)
Tanks (predominantly acquired from France)
200 x Shermans and Super Shermans
100 x AMX-13s.
60 x Obusier automoteur de 105 Modele 50 (Self propelled 105 mm howitzers on AMX-13 chassis)

Other vehicles
M3 Half-tracks
6 x 6 trucks
jeeps

Guns
106mm recoilless anti-tank guns
25-pounder guns
120mm mortars

Reserve Group
37th Reserve Armoured Brigade (Col. Shmuel Galinka)
1 x Tank Battalion with Shermans (Laffin, 1982, says Shermans, and Zaloga, 1981, says Super Shermans, Dayan, 1965, says a mix)
1 x Tank Squadron with AMX-13s
1 x Motorised Infantry Battalion with half tracks
1 x Motorised Infantry Battalion with trucks
1 x company Engineers

9th Reserve Infantry Brigade (Col. Avraham Yoffe) – described as fully motorised
2 x Motorised Infantry Battalions (91st and 92nd) on half-tracks and 6 x 6 trucks (Dayan says 3 Battalions)
1 x reconnaissance unit
1 x battery field artillery, probably 25-pounders
1 x battery heavy mortar, probably 120mm
1 x anti-aircraft troop
1 x battalion Engineers

Southern Command
38th Divisional Group (Col. Yehuda Wallach)

4th Reserve Infantry Brigade (Col. Joseph Harpaz)
3 x Battalions
1 x battery of field artillery, presumably 25 pounders
1 x battery of medium artillery
1 x battery of heavy mortars, presumably 120mm mortars

10th Reserve Infantry Brigade
3 x Battalions
1 x battery of field artillery, presumably 25 pounders
1 x battery of heavy mortars, presumably 120mm mortars
(Also drew upon the artillery assets of the 4th Brigade)

7th Armoured Brigade (Col. Uri Ben-Ari)
79th Tank Battalion with AMX-13s
82nd Tank Battalion with Shermans (M4A1 with 76.2mm guns)
1 x Mechanised Infantry Battalion (Half-tracks)
1 x Motorised Infantry Battalion (Trucks)
1 x battery field artillery, presumably 25 pounders
1 x Artillery group
1 x Engineer Battalion

Northern Command
1st “Golani” Infantry Brigade (Col. Benjamin Gibli)
4 x Infantry Rifle Battalions (they had an additional Battalion added for this operation)
At least the 3rd Battalion (Lt-Col. Meir Pail) was in half-tracks and 6 x 6 trucks.
1 x Battery of 120mm Mortars
1 x Battery of anti-tank guns – 12 x Anti-tank guns
1 x Engineer Battalion

27th Reserve Armoured Brigade (Col. Chaim Bar-Lev)
1 x Mechanised Infantry Battalion
4 x Rifle Companies on half-tracks
1 x Tank Platoon with AMX-13s (not sure if attached or permanently part of the battalion)
2 x Tank Companies with ~ 13 M50 Super Shermans each
1 x Tank Company with ~ 13 Shermans (M4A1 with 76.2 mm gun)
1 x Tank Company with ~ 13 AMX-13s
Reconnaissance unit
7 jeeps
2 x Engineer Sections
1 x SPG Platoon with 105mm guns (presumably on AMX chasis; these might have been part of the AMX company, as Herzog, 1982, only mentions 2 AMX-13 platoons plus the SPG)

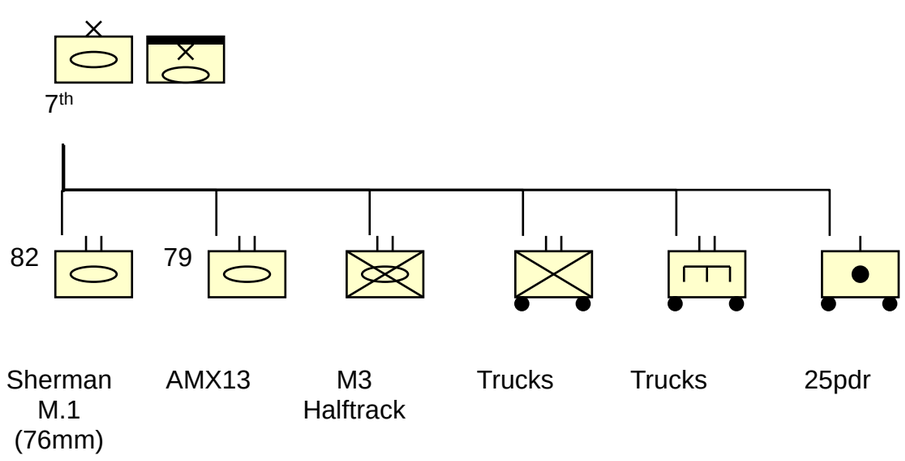
12th Infantry Brigade (Elazar)
1 x Infantry battalion (only employed to mop up Tor and Gaza after they had been taken by other units)

ISRAEL ARMOURED BRIGADES [ISR-TYPE56]
October 29, 1956 – Sinai (1956 to 1959)

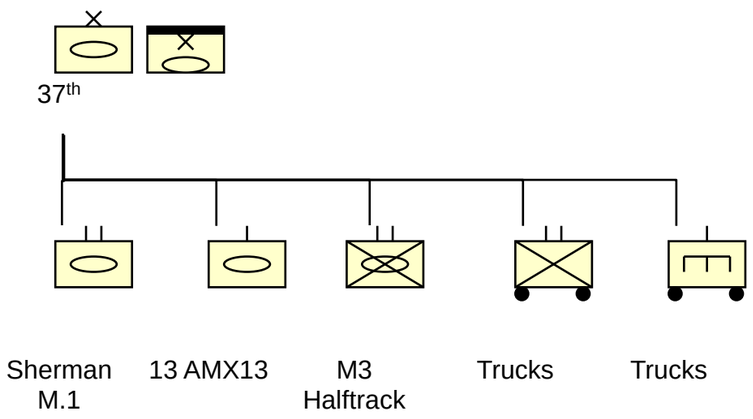
Overview

Sourced from Steven Balagan site:

ISRAEL ARMOURED BRIGADES [ISR-TYPE56]
October 29, 1956 – Sinai (1956 to 1959)



7th Armoured Brigade (Col. Uri Ben-Ari)
79th Tank Battalion with AMX-13s
82nd Tank Battalion with Shermans (M4A1 with 76.2mm guns)
1 x Mechanised Infantry Battalion (Half-tracks)
1 x Motorised Infantry Battalion (Trucks)
1 x battery field artillery, presumably 25 pounders
1 x Artillery group
1 x Engineer Battalion



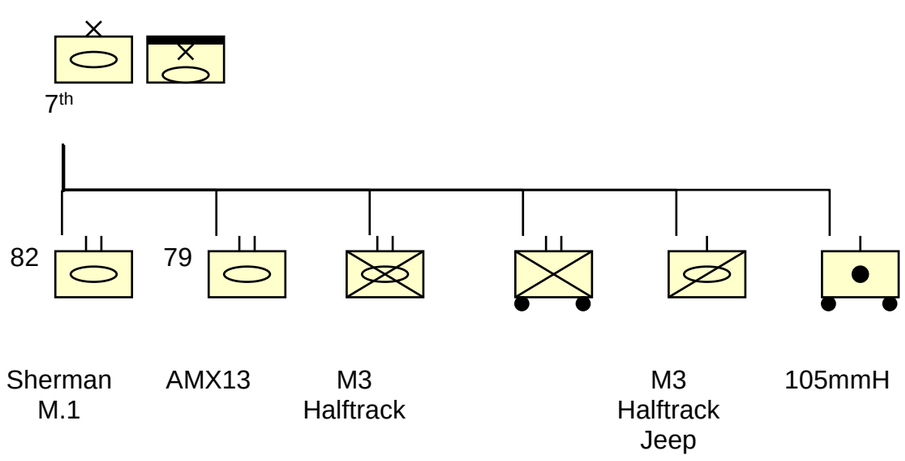
37th Reserve Armoured Brigade (Col. Shmuel Galinka)
1 x Tank Battalion with Shermans (Laffin, 1982, says Shermans, and Zaloga, 1981, says Super Shermans, Dayan, 1965, says a mix)
1 x Tank Squadron with AMX-13s
1 x Motorised Infantry Battalion with half tracks
1 x Motorised Infantry Battalion with trucks
1 x company Engineers

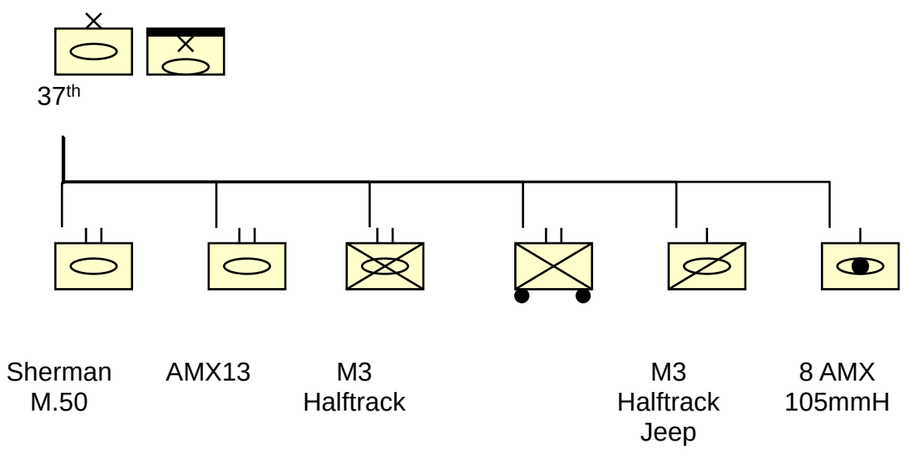
ISRAEL ARMOURED BRIGADES [ISR-TYPE56]
7th, 37th & 27th – Sinai (1956 to 1959)

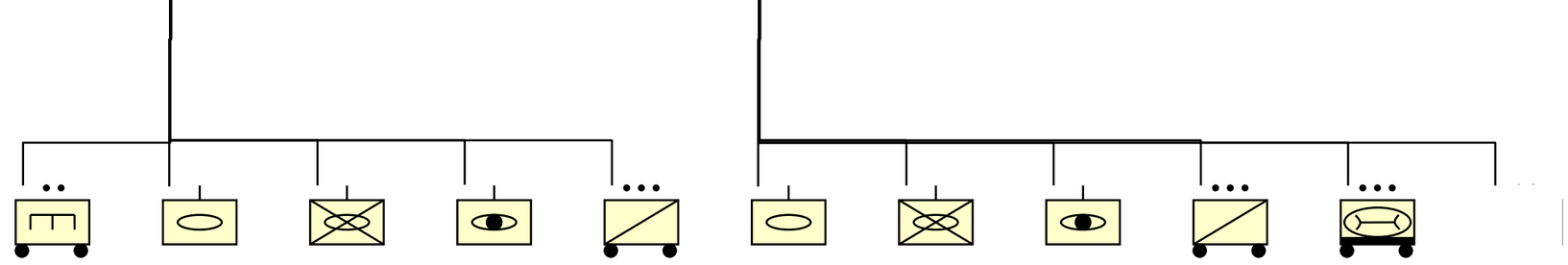
Overview

Sourced from Modern Army Lists and Organisations for the 1950s & 60s, by Bruce Rea-Taylor.

ISRAEL ARMOURED BRIGADES [ISR-TYPE67]
7th, 37th & 27th – Sinai (1967 to 1969)





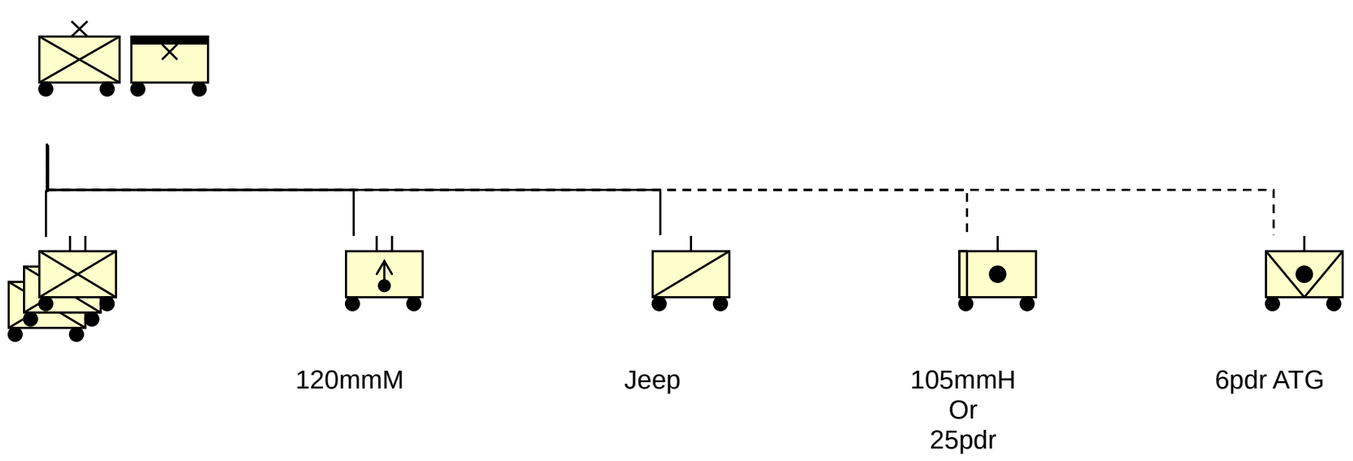


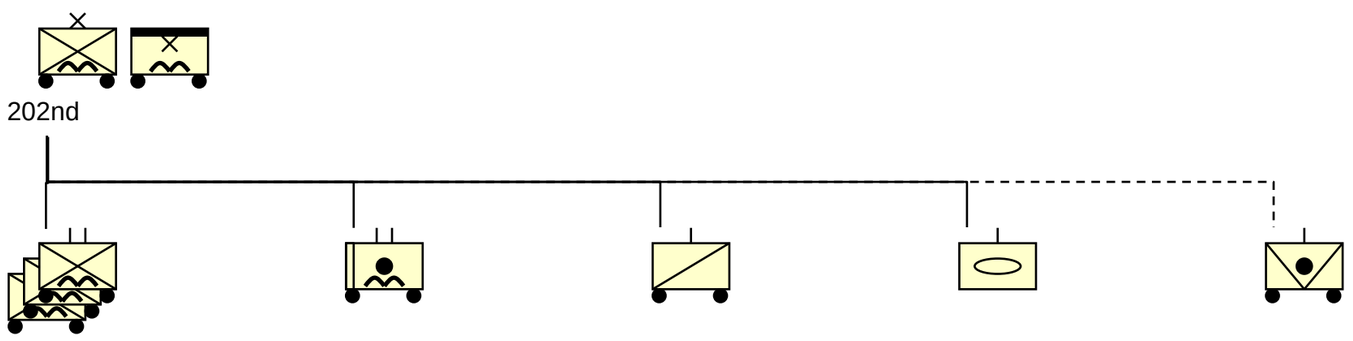
ISRAEL INFANTRY BRIGADES [ISR-TYPE56]
1st, 9th, 11th, 10th, 12th, 4th Infantry and 202nd Paratroop – Sinai (1956 to 1959)

Overview

Sourced from Modern Army Lists and Organisations for the 1950s & 60s, by Bruce Rea-Taylor.

ISRAEL INFANTRY BRIGADES [ISR-TYPE67]
1st, 9th, 11th, 10th, 12th, 4th Infantry and 202nd Paratroop – Sinai (1967 to 1969)



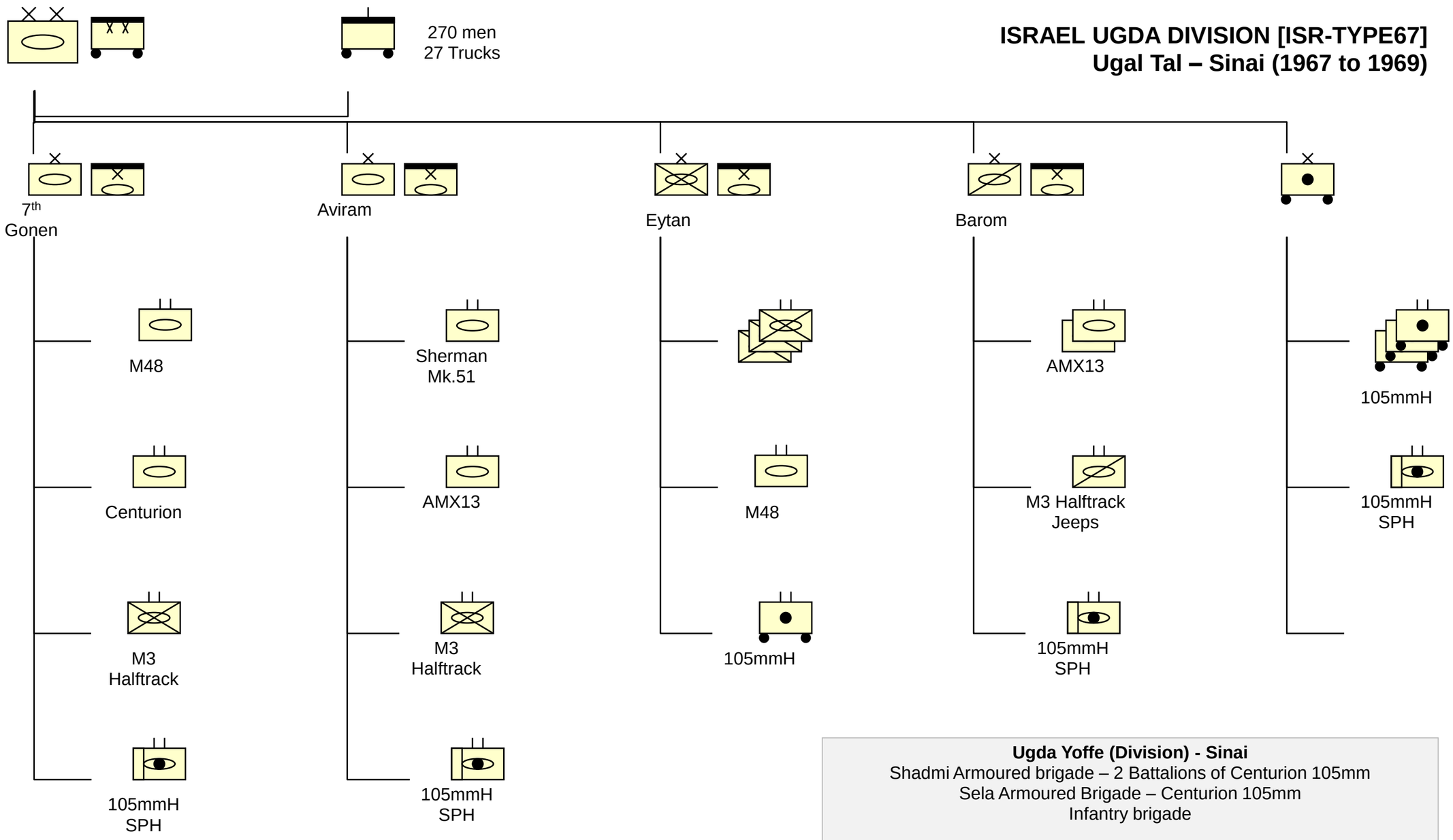


105mmH
120mmM
Jeep
AMX13
6pdr ATG

ISRAEL UGDA DIVISION [ISR-TYPE67]
Ugal Tal – Sinai (1967 to 1969)

Overview

This shows the Ugal (Division) Tal, based in Sinai. It consisted of two armoured brigades, 1 mechanised brigade, 1 armoured reconnaissance brigade and an Artillery brigade. Sourced from Modern Army Lists and Organisations for the 1950s & 60s, by Bruce Rea-Taylor.



Ugda Yoffe (Division) - Sinai
Shadmi Armoured brigade – 2 Battalions of Centurion 105mm
Sela Armoured Brigade – Centurion 105mm
Infantry brigade

Ugda Sharon (Division) – Sinai
Zippori Armoured Brigade – Battalion of centurion 105mm, Battalion of Sherman Mk.51, Battalion of Mechanised Infantry.
Infantry brigade – Recce Battalion of AMX13.
Parachute Brigade (To Jerusalem)
Artillery brigade – 155mmH SPH, 105mm HOW & 25pdr GUN

Reserve – Sinai
Mendlara Armoured brigade – Battalion of Centurions, Battalion of M1, Mk.51

Jerusalem
Parachute brigade – 10 AML90, 2 battalions of Sherman Mk.50 & Mk.51
Harel Armoured Brigade – Battalion of Centurions 20pdr, Battalion of AMX13, Companies of Sherman Mk.51, Battalion of Mechanised Infantry.
Jerusalem brigade – 4 infantry companies

Ugda Peled (Division) – Jordanian Front
1st Infantry brigade
2nd Armoured brigade – 3 battalions of Sherman M1, Mk.50 & MK.51, Battalion of mechanised Infantry
Rams Armoured brigade – 1 Battalion Centirion 105mm, 1 Battalion of AMX13

Syrian Front
5th Infantry brigade
2 battalions Sherman M1
Battalion of Mechanised Infantry

Israeli Division / Ugda 1967

1+ x Armoured Brigade
2 x Tank Battalions (50 tanks)
1+ x Mechanised Infantry battalion (half-tracks)
Artillery
Reconnaissance company
0+ x Mechanised (half-tracks) or motorised (trucks) Infantry Brigade

Armoured vehicles
250 x Centurion Mk. III and V tanks
200 x M48 Patton tanks
200 x Sherman tanks updated with French 105 mm gun.
Possibly 200 unmodified Shermans (based on number of Sherman battalions mentioned above)
About 200 x AMX-13s (based on number of AMX-13 battalions mentioned above)
2 battalions of reconditions M7 Priest self-propelled howitzers with 105 mm guns
Several batteries of 155 mm guns on Sherman chassis (possibly the Soltam L33 155 mm Self-propelled Howitzer or the French M1e 1950)
M3/M9 Half tracks (APC) with .30 cal machineguns
M3/M9 Half tracks with 120 mm mortars
M3/M9 Half tracks with 90 mm Anti-tank guns
M3/M9 Half tracks with SS-11 wire-guided AT missiles

Egyptian Crusader Sand (Dark) 174/160/108	Egyptian Crusader Sand 232/213/144

EGYPTIAN UNITS

GENERAL

The end of hostilities with Israel in 1948 left Egypt was a variety of ex-WWII armoured vehicles, mainly Sherman's, Valentines and Vickers Light tanks and a rabble for an army. Ex Wehrmacht officers were brought in to retrain the army with was still organised along British lines. The British providing 3 battalions of Sherman III, 200 Archers and 41 Centurion 3 tanks during this period whilst a number of Sherman's with FL-10 turrets came from France.

In 1952 King Farouk was overthrown by a young army officers coup the eventual leader of which Col Nasser, who turned to Czechoslovakia for supplies after the British and French pulled out of the Canal zone. Czechoslovakia delivered some 230 tanks, mainly T-34/85 but including a few JS-III, 200 BTR-152 and 100 SU-100 and these were used to equipped the 4th Armoured Division which, to some extent was organised on Soviet lines.

Nasser's continuing support for the PLO's Fedayeen raids from the Gaza Strip and the nationalisation of the Suez Canal led to the combined operation between Israel, France and Britain in October/November 1956. IN Sinai was deployed the 3rd infantry division which was reinforced by additional artillery and anti-tank units, and in the main gave a good account of itself. Once, however, Operation Mustateer was underway, with the Anglo-French invasion, the Egyptian High-Command fell to pieces ordering a retreat which, with the poor quality of the officers, rapidly led to a rout in Sinai. The retreat was covered by the 1st Armoured Brigade Team of the 4th Armoured Division, which lost a number of vehicles to the Israel advance guard and considerably more to the Israel Air Force. It is interesting to note, however, that the Egyptian Air force was able to provide a considerable amount of ground support until the intervention of the Allied Air Forces and that during the war, the Israelis lost more aircraft, admittedly mainly to the effective Egyptian anti-aircraft fire.

The effect of this defeat was to drive Egypt ever more closely into the Soviet camp, and in the next ten years the army was organised entirely along Soviet lines with most western equipment being replaced due to lack of spares or passed on to the Palestinian Liberation Army whose units were integrated with the Egyptian Army and deployed in the Gaza Strip.

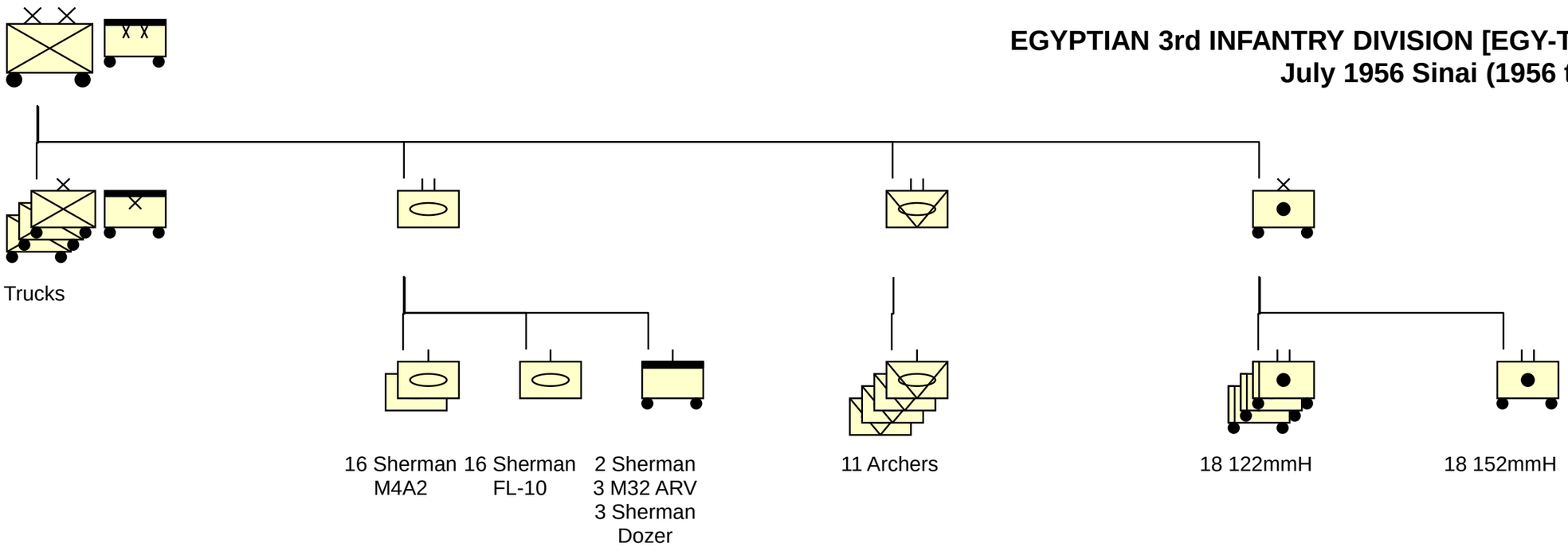
With the appearance of Arab Unity and the formation of a join Arab High Command between Egypt, Syria, Iraq and eventually Jordan Nasser felt strong enough to threaten Israel and reinforced his troops in Sinai, blocked the straights of Tiran and demanded that the UN observers withdraw. This liked to the Israel pre-emptive strike, which destroyed the main defence line in Sinai within 48 hours, and again, due to the indecisiveness of the High Command and the poor leadership of the officers, led to the total collapse within 4 days. The Soviet system of defending localities proved easy to overcome either by a straight disruptive attack by armour or by envelopment at night, due to the lack of mobility of the defender.

After the war, the Soviet Union rapidly replaced the destroyed equipment with new and more modern types, but it was to be another six years before the army was ready to avenge its defeat.

EGYPTIAN 3rd INFANTRY DIVISION [EGY-TYPE56]
July 1956 Sinai (1956 to 1959)

Overview

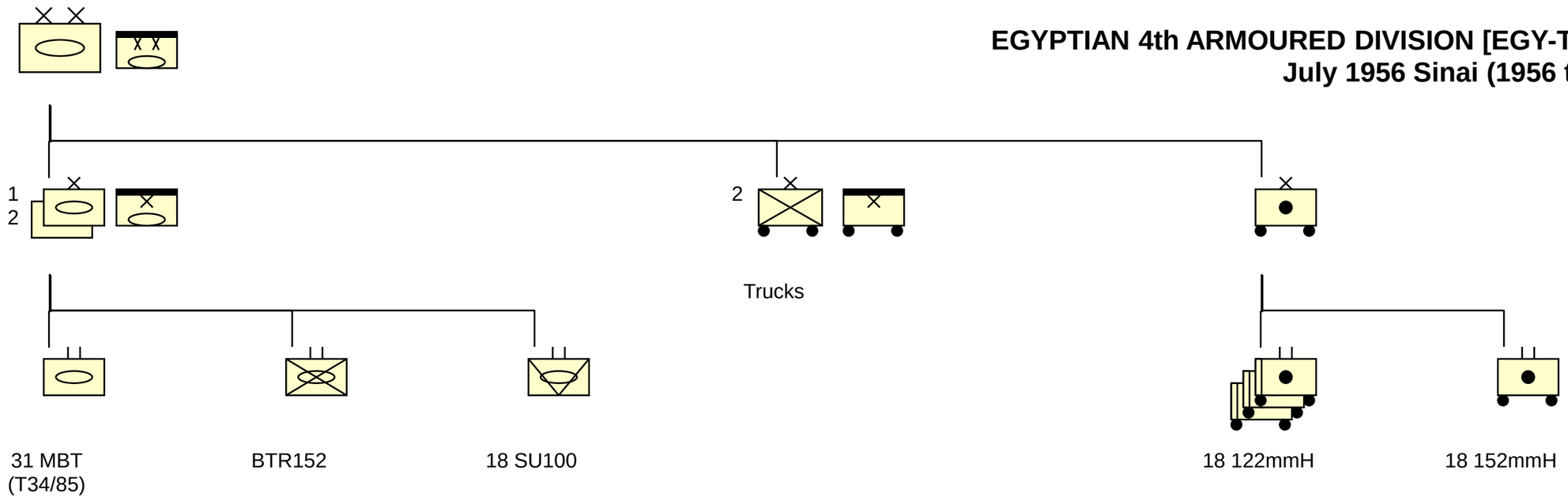
Sourced from Modern Army Lists and Organisations for the 1950s & 60s, by Bruce Rea-Taylor.



EGYPTIAN 4th ARMOURED DIVISION [EGY-TYPE56]
July 1956 Sinai (1956 to 1959)

Overview

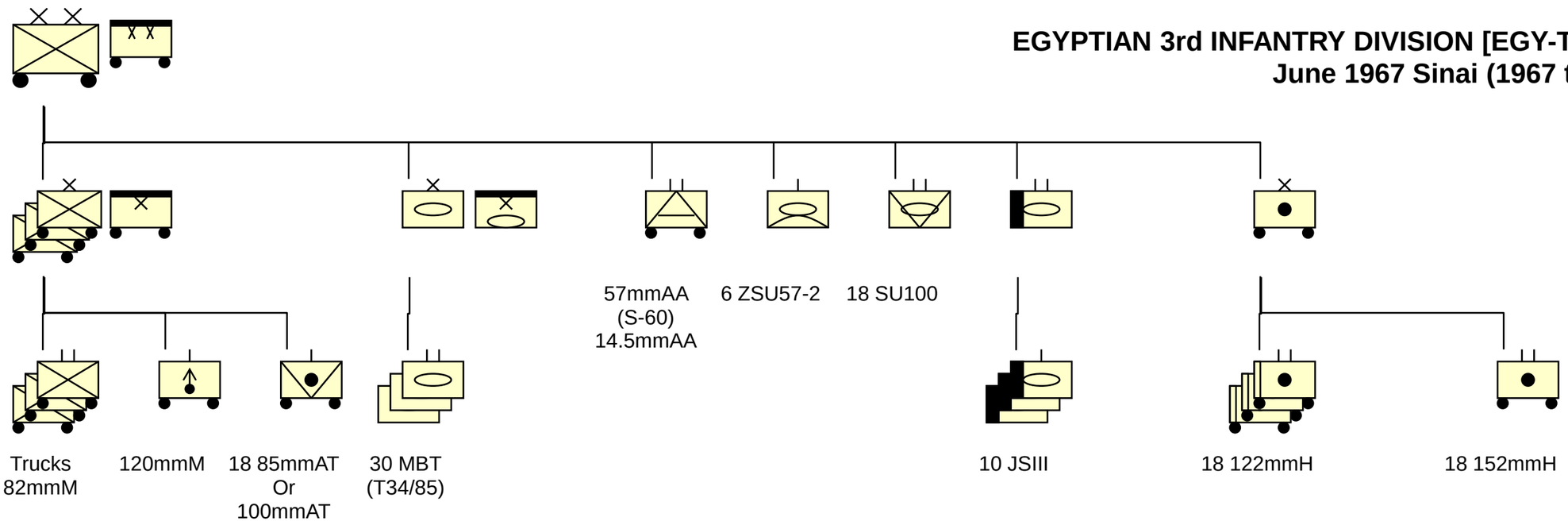
Sourced from Modern Army Lists and Organisations for the 1950s & 60s, by Bruce Rea-Taylor.



EGYPTIAN 3rd INFANTRY DIVISION [EGY-TYPE67]
June 1967 Sinai (1967 to 1969)

Overview

Sourced from Modern Army Lists and Organisations for the 1950s & 60s, by Bruce Rea-Taylor.

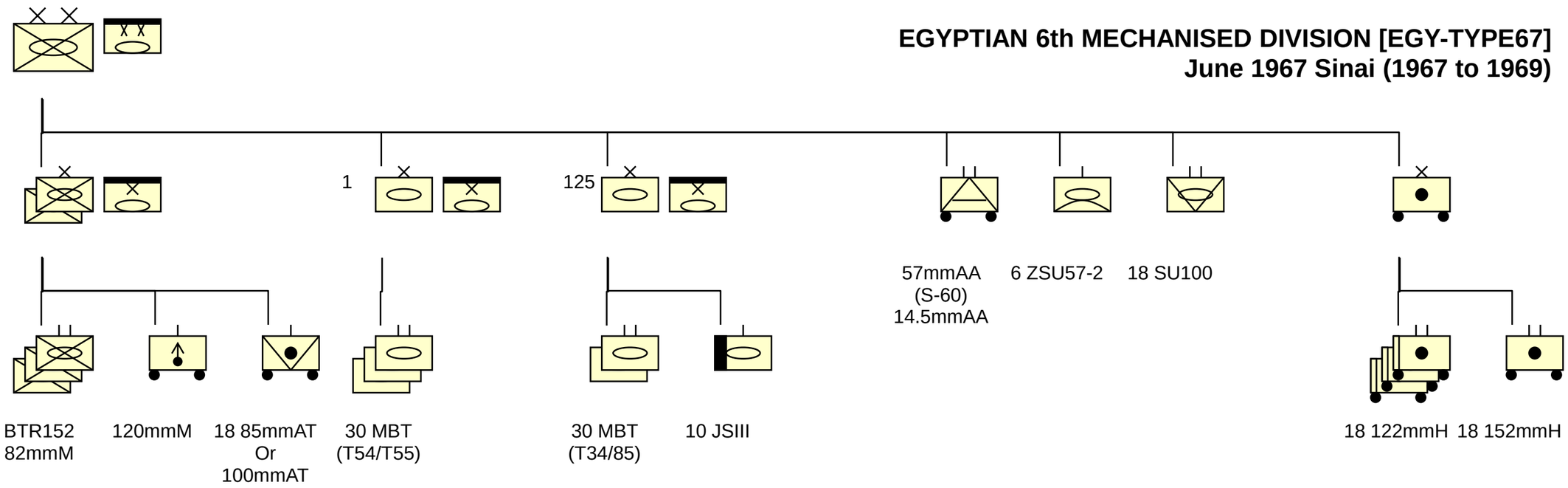


2nd & 3rd Infantry Division
No ZSU57-2 Battery or JS-III Battalion.

EGYPTIAN 6th MECHANISED DIVISION [EGY-TYPE67]
June 1967 Sinai (1967 to 1969)

Overview

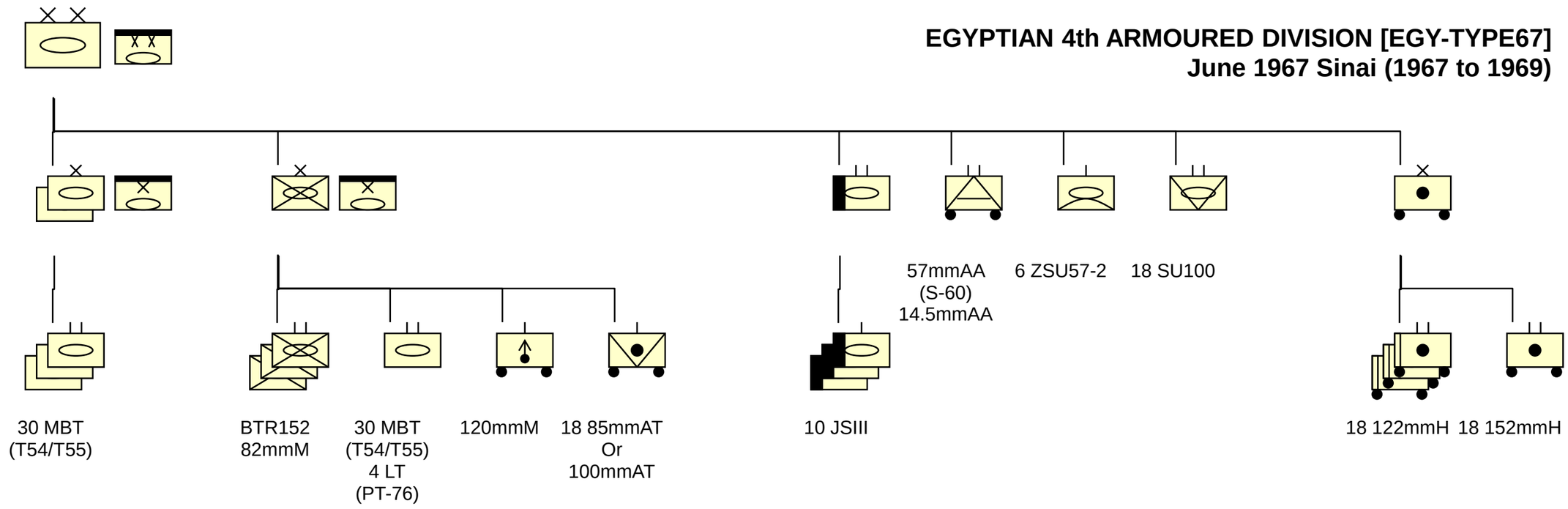
Sourced from Modern Army Lists and Organisations for the 1950s & 60s, by Bruce Rea-Taylor.



EGYPTIAN 4th ARMOURED DIVISION [EGY-TYPE67]
June 1967 Sinai (1967 to 1969)

Overview

Sourced from Modern Army Lists and Organisations for the 1950s & 60s, by Bruce Rea-Taylor.



Egyptian Crusader Sand (Dark) 174/160/108	Egyptian Crusader Sand 232/213/144

SYRIAN UNITS

GENERAL

Syria has always been one of Israel's most implacable enemies and from its commanding position on the Golan Heights was able to dominate the Upper Galilee Valley. However, the lack of political stability in the country meant Syria did not enter the War in 1956, and it was not until the so called “Water War” which started in November 1964 during which the Syrians attempted to divert the River Jordan’s headwater, that there was any direct military confrontation with Israel.

During the 1950’s France had been the traditional main supplier of arms to the Syrians including a number of ex-German Pz IVH, Stug III and PzJager V. The bulk of the Army was, however, made up of infantry brigades organised along French lines. The continued shift to the left politically led to a number of T34/85s being supplied from eastern Europe, together with field artillery and the Syrian defeat in the “Water wear” by the long range accuracy of the Israel tanks, brought about a more direct Soviet involvement and the delivery of more modern equipment, including T54/T55s.

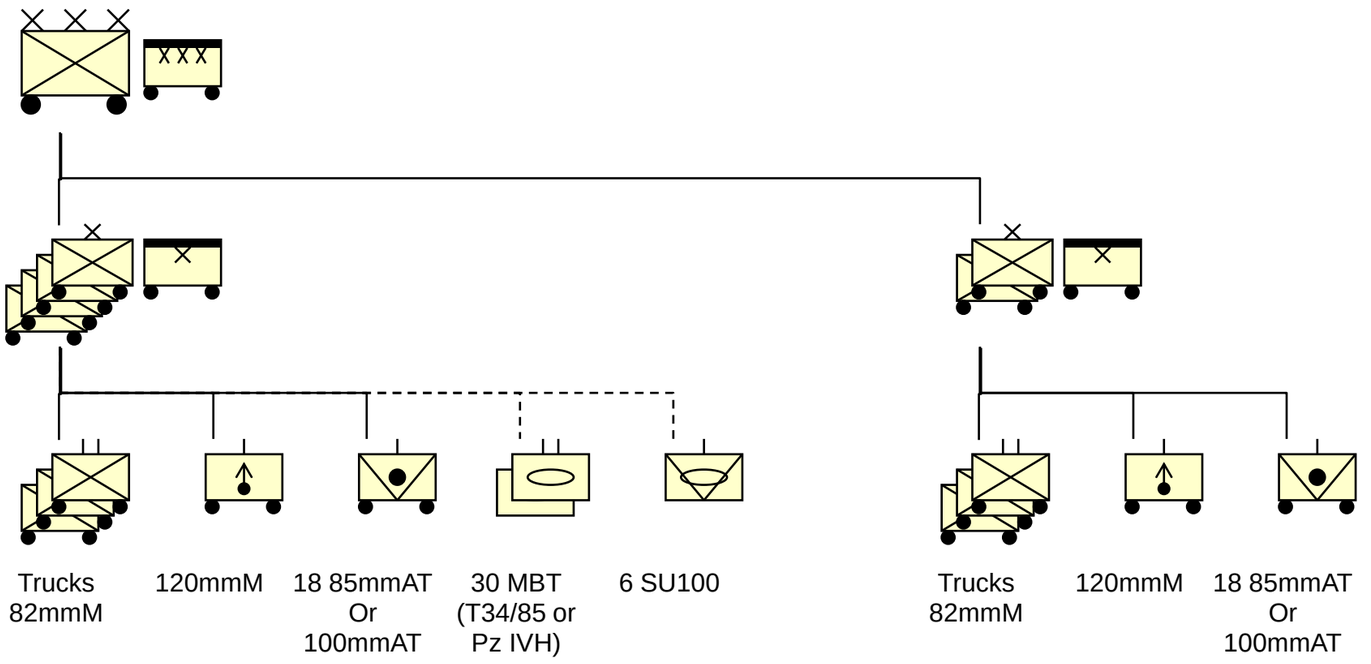
At the start of the six day war in 1967, the Syrians deployed four reinforced infantry brigades along the heavily fortified frontier, together with a further two covering the Golan’s major town of Kuneitra. The brigades were reinforced by 8 battalions of tanks, either T34/85 or PzIVH and a number of SU100 companies. The 44th Armoured brigade with T54/T55s, the 17th Mechanised brigade with BTR152 and T34/85 and a further Infantry Brigade were in reserve to provide a counter-attacking force.

As with the Egyptian Army when the Israel attack came on the fifth day of the war, the High-Command faltered in its resolve and the Officer Corps in the main deserted their men, who had decimated the initial Israel attacks and within 28 hours the road to Damascus was open, the capital being defended only by the 14th Armoured Brigade equipped with T54/T55s.

SYRIAN INFANTRY BRIGADES [SYR-TYPE67]
June 1967 Golan (1967 to 1969)

Overview

The Syrians deployed four reinforced infantry brigades in the front line and a further two covering the main town in Golan. Sourced from Modern Army Lists and Organisations for the 1950s & 60s, by Bruce Rea-Taylor.



SYRIAN INFANTRY BRIGADE [SYR-TYPE67]
June 1967 Golan (1967 to 1969)

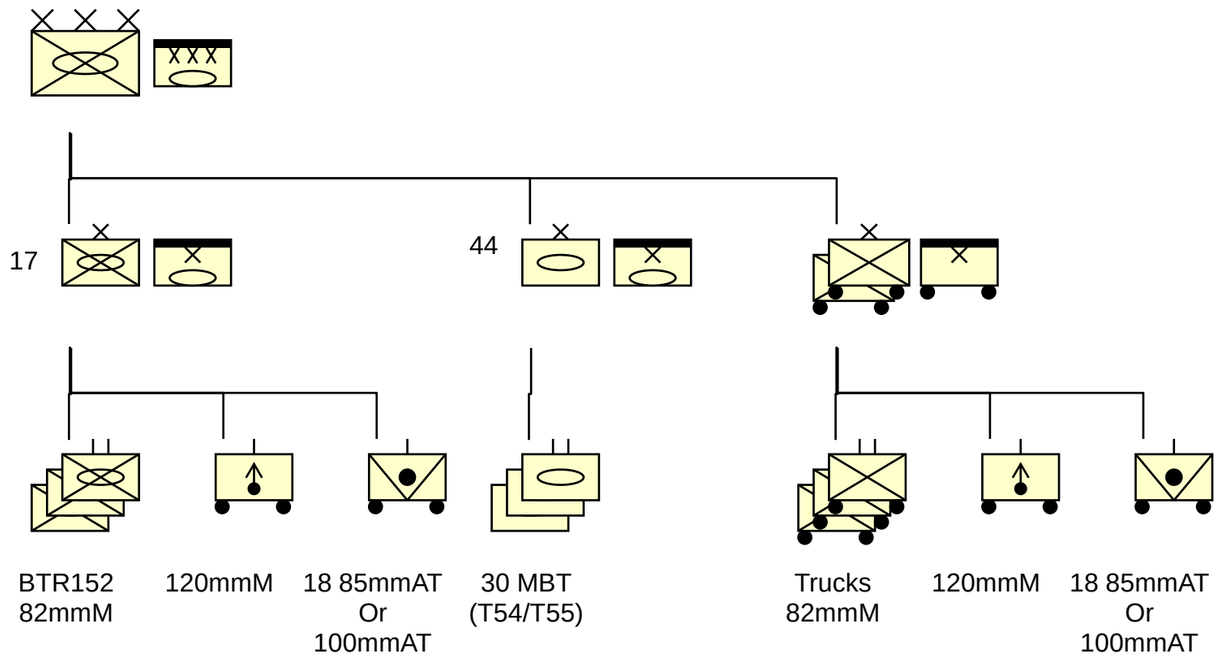
1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Infantry Brigades
There were on the front line and were reinforced with tank battalions and tank destroyer companies.

5th & 6th Infantry brigades
There lacked the tanks and tank destroyer formations and were defending towns and other positions.

SYRIAN MECHANISED & ARMOURED BRIGADES [SYR-TYPE67]
June 1967 Golan (1967 to 1969)

Overview

The Syrians deployed their armoured and mechanised brigade, along with two infantry brigades, in the rear to act as reserves. Sourced from Modern Army Lists and Organisations for the 1950s & 60s, by Bruce Rea-Taylor.



SYRIAN INFANTRY BRIGADE [SYR-TYPE67]
June 1967 Golan (1967 to 1969)

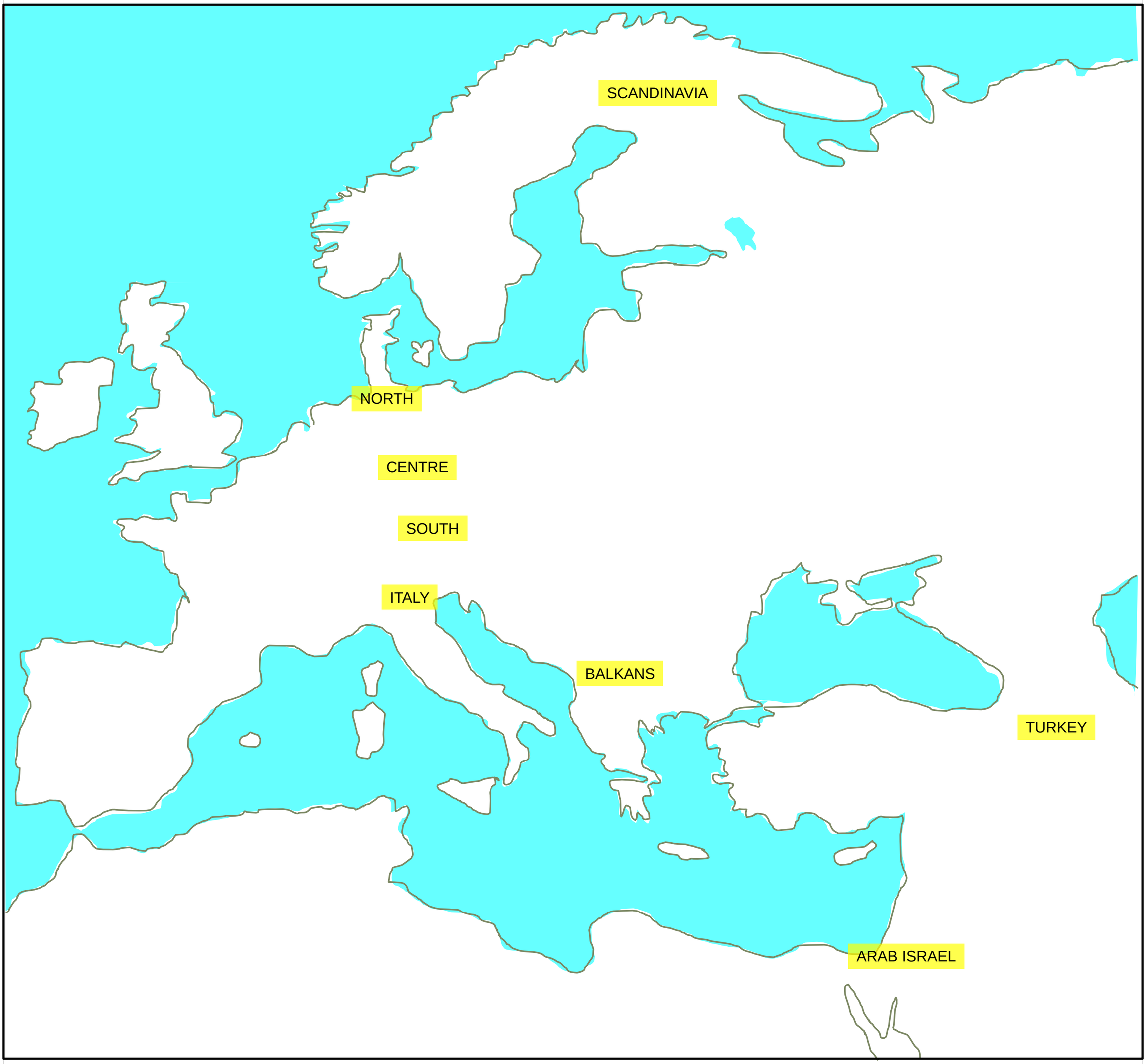
CAMPAIGNS OF THE COLD WAR

Overview

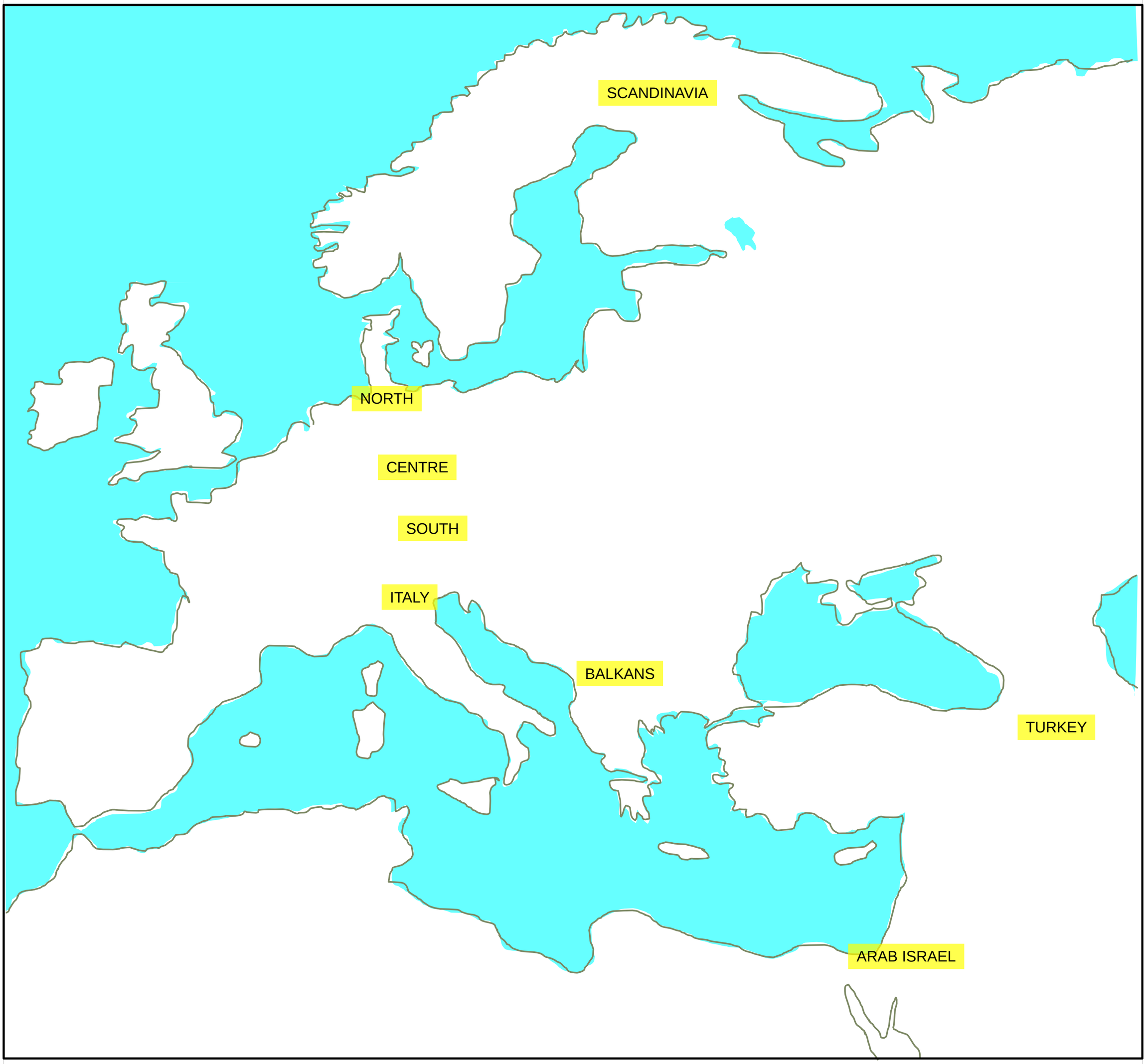
The following slides provide a year by year view of the major campaigns of the war in europe. No hypothetical conflicts are includes, such as a FRANCE 1939 campaign. Players can create these as they see fit.

This is designed to be used with both the Equipment Availability and Table of Organisation and Equipment to allow readers to determine the typical equipment available and organisation used during each campaign. This can be used in conjunction with micro-armour rules to ensure any conflict is a realistic as possible.

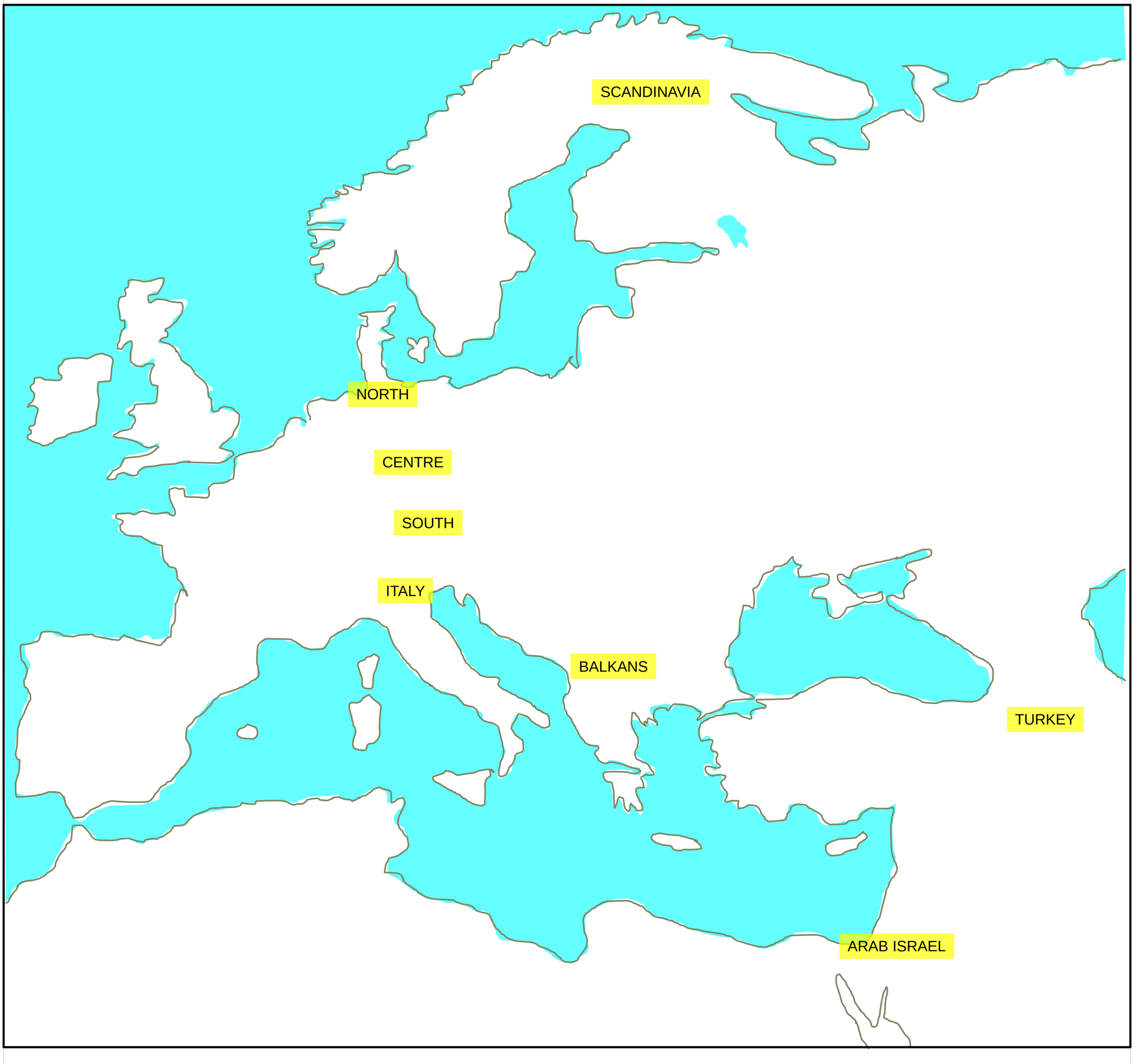
1950-1959


SCANDINAVIA
NORTH
CENTRE
SOUTH
ITALY
BALKANS
TURKEY
ARAB ISRAEL

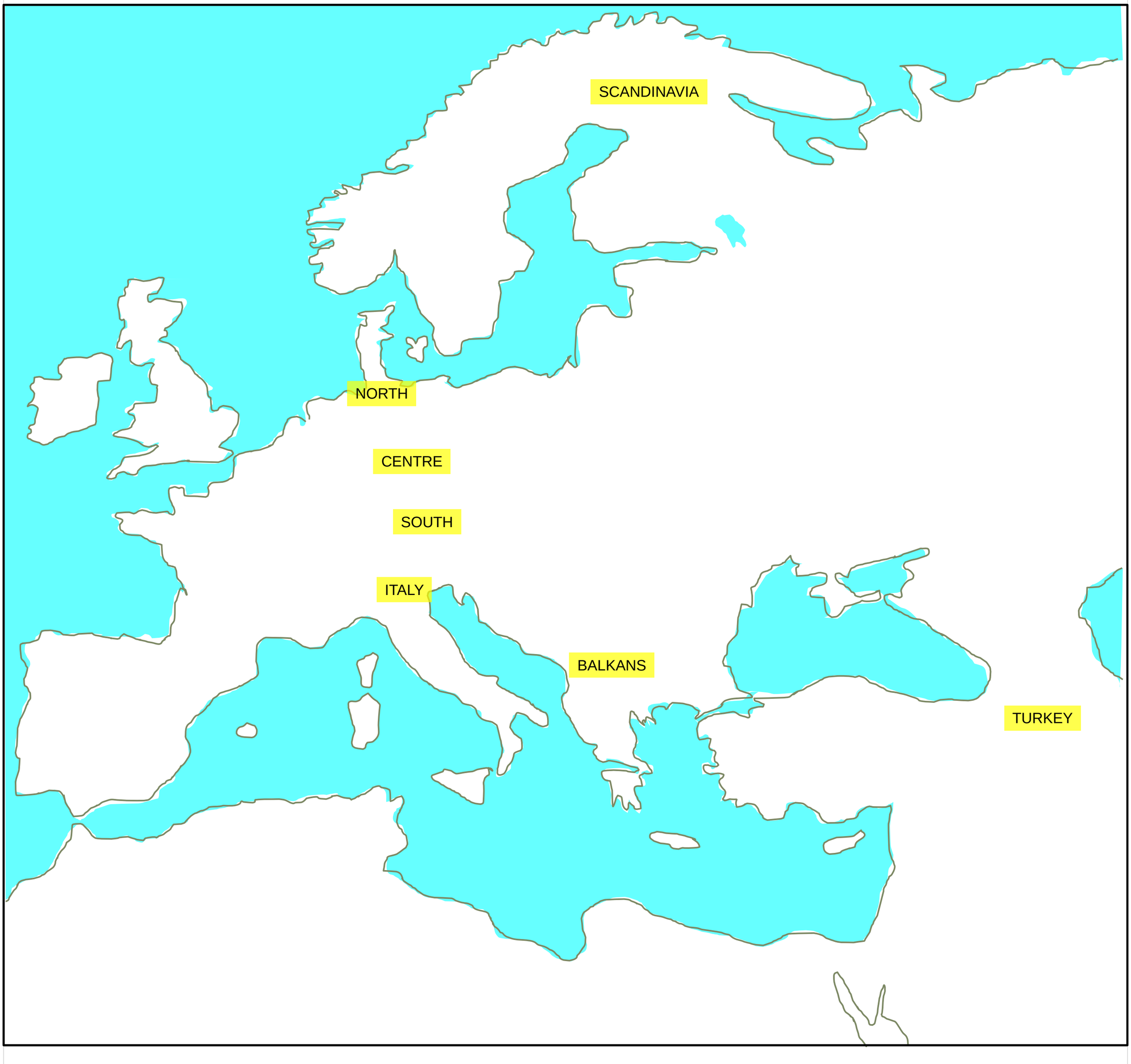
1960 to 1969


SCANDINAVIA
NORTH
CENTRE
SOUTH
ITALY
BALKANS
TURKEY
ARAB ISRAEL

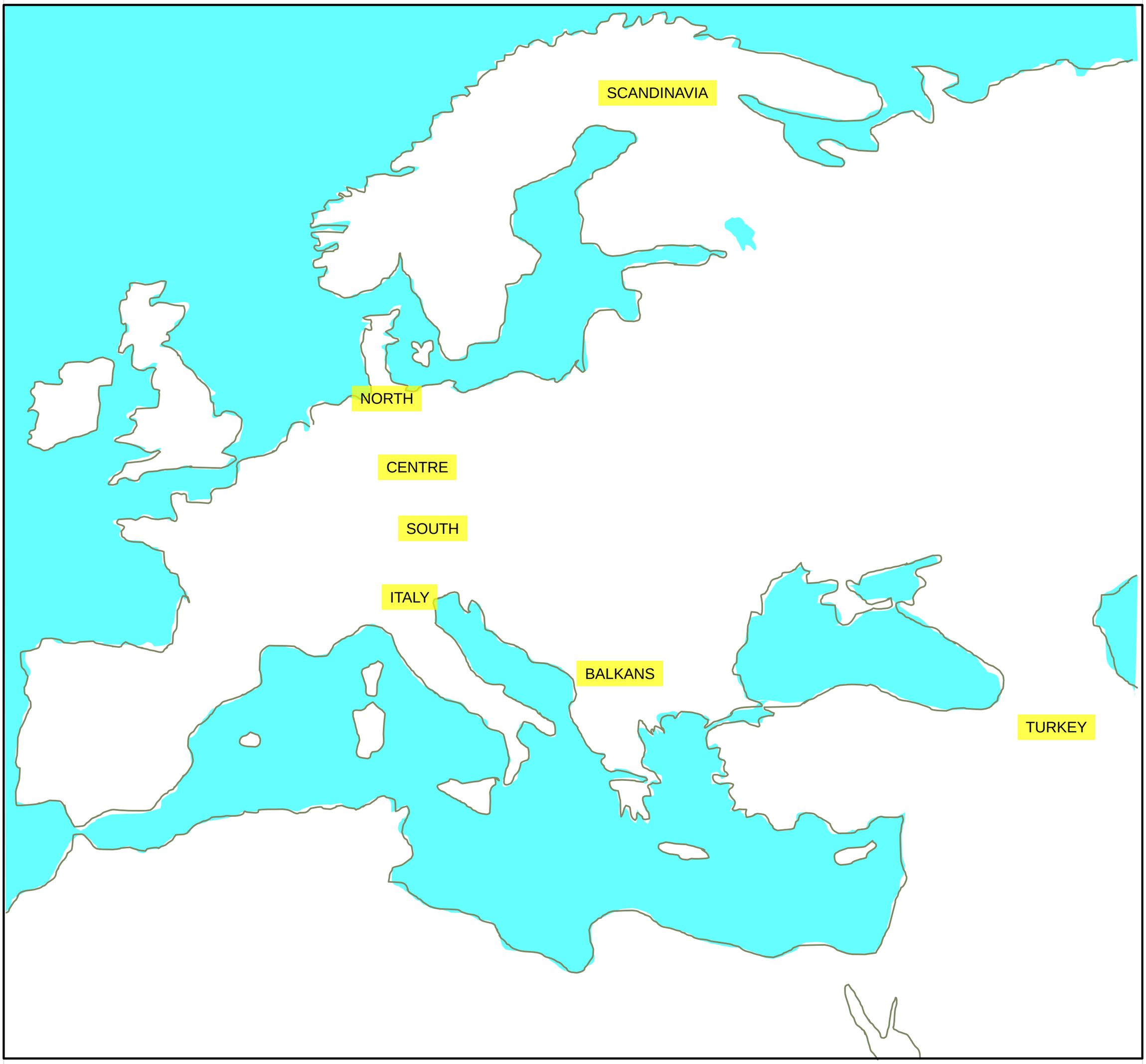
1970 to 1979


SCANDINAVIA
NORTH
CENTRE
SOUTH
ITALY
BALKANS
TURKEY
ARAB ISRAEL

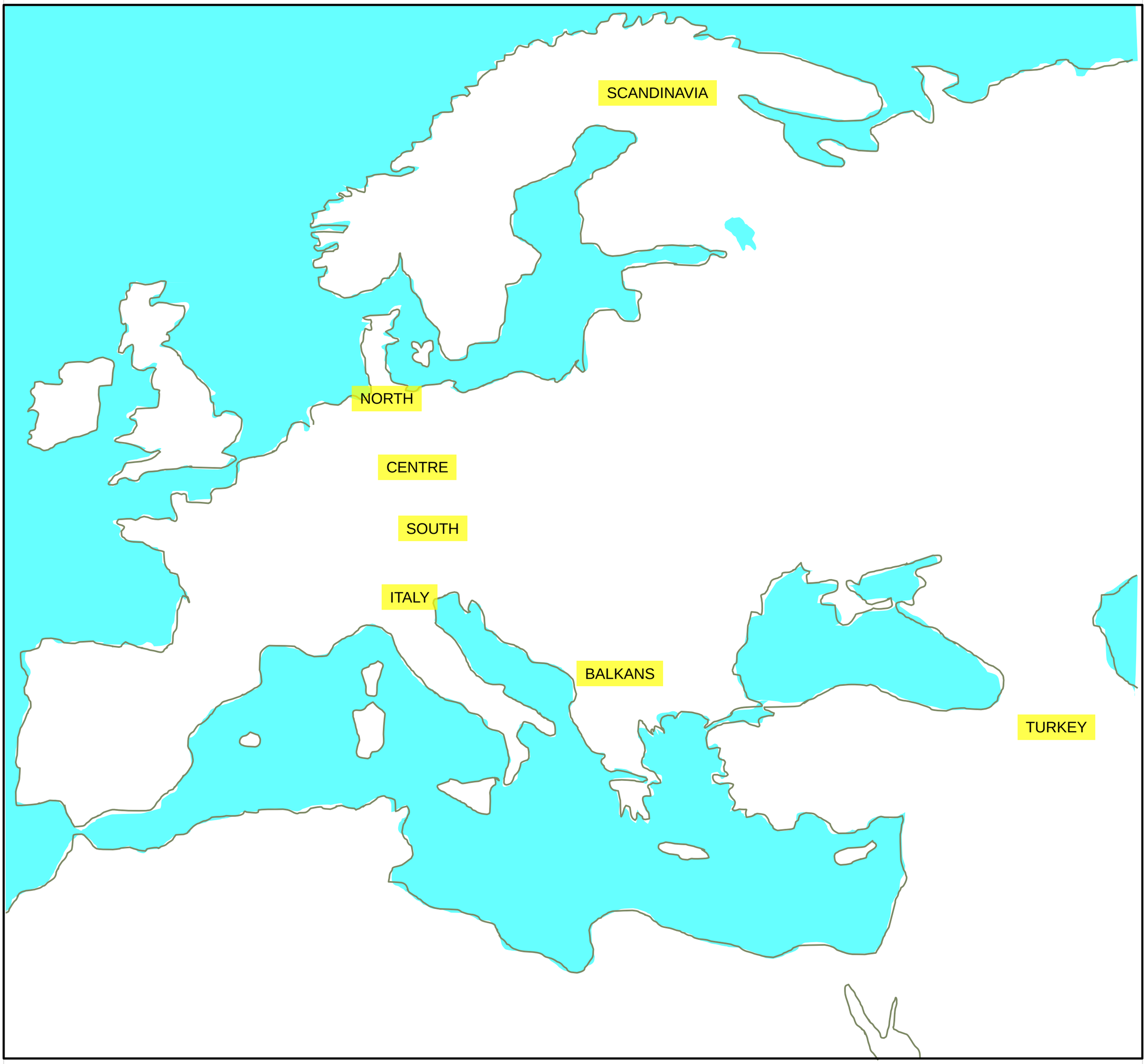
1980 to 1989



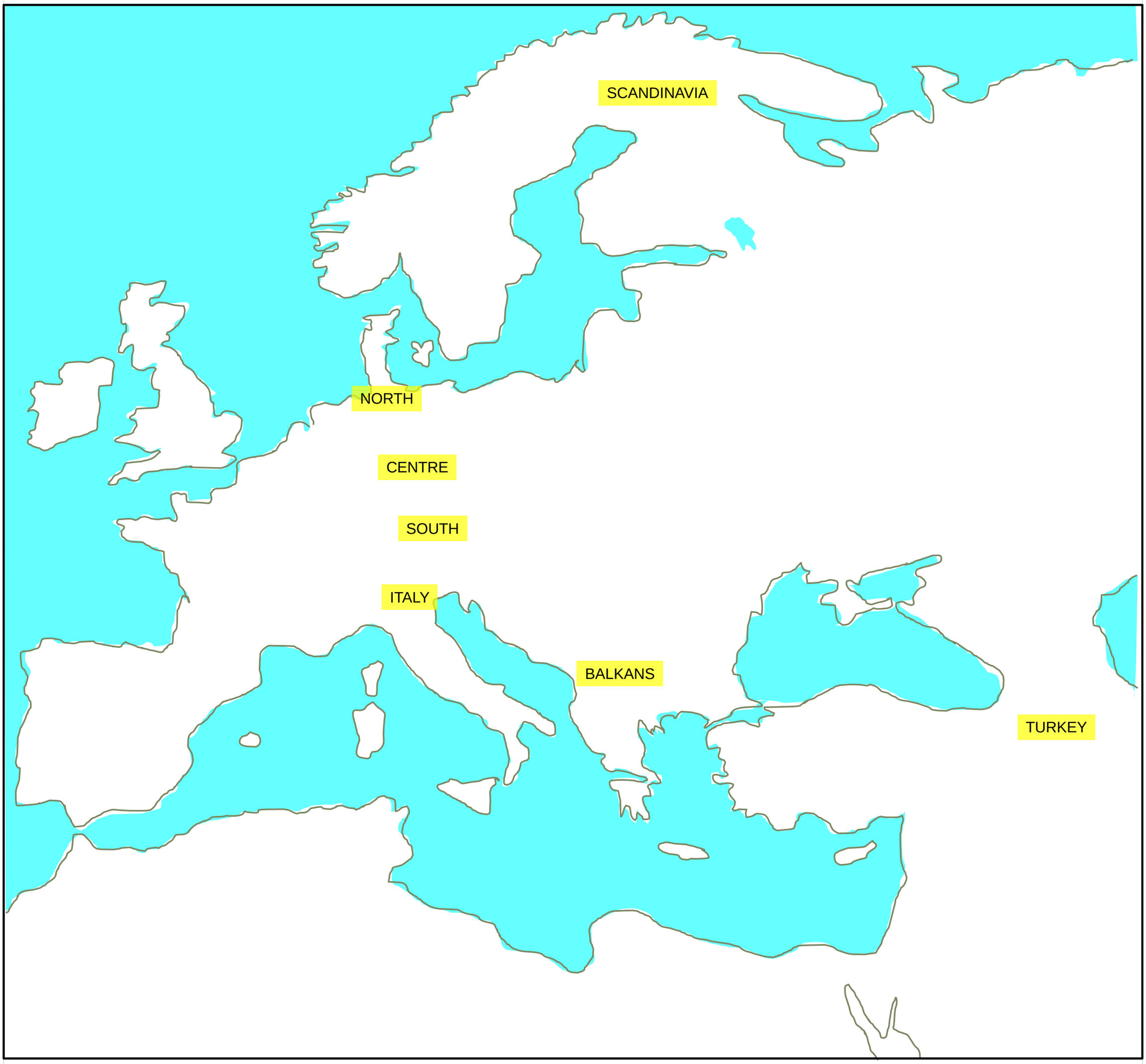
1990 to 1999



2000 to 2009



2010 to 2019



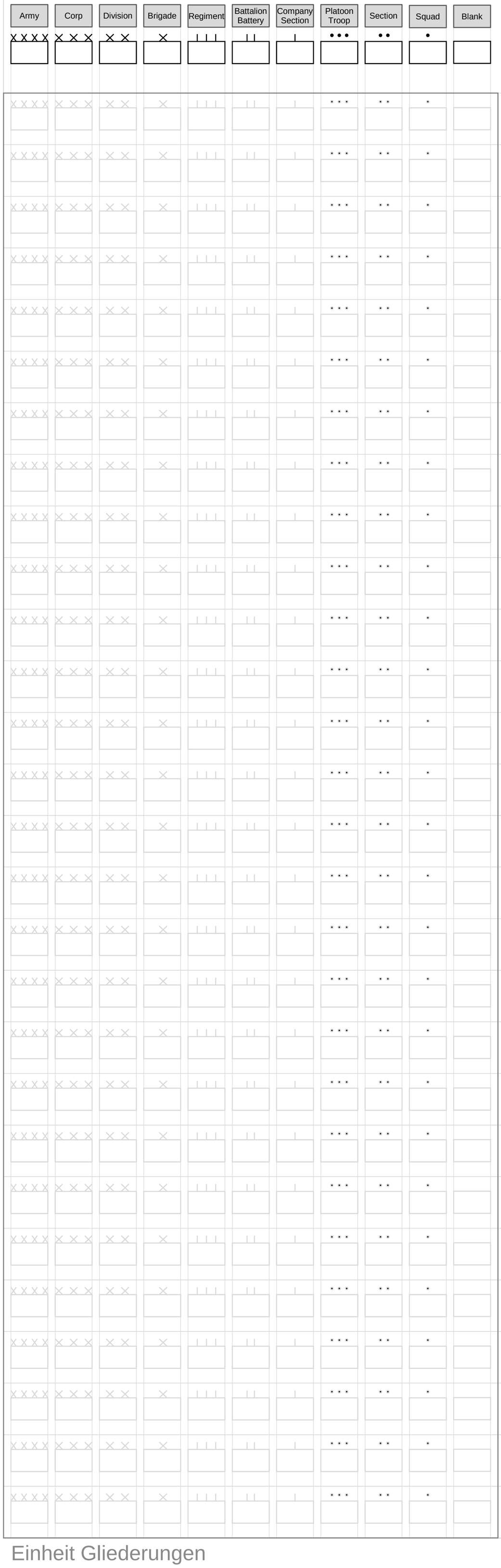
SYMBOLS

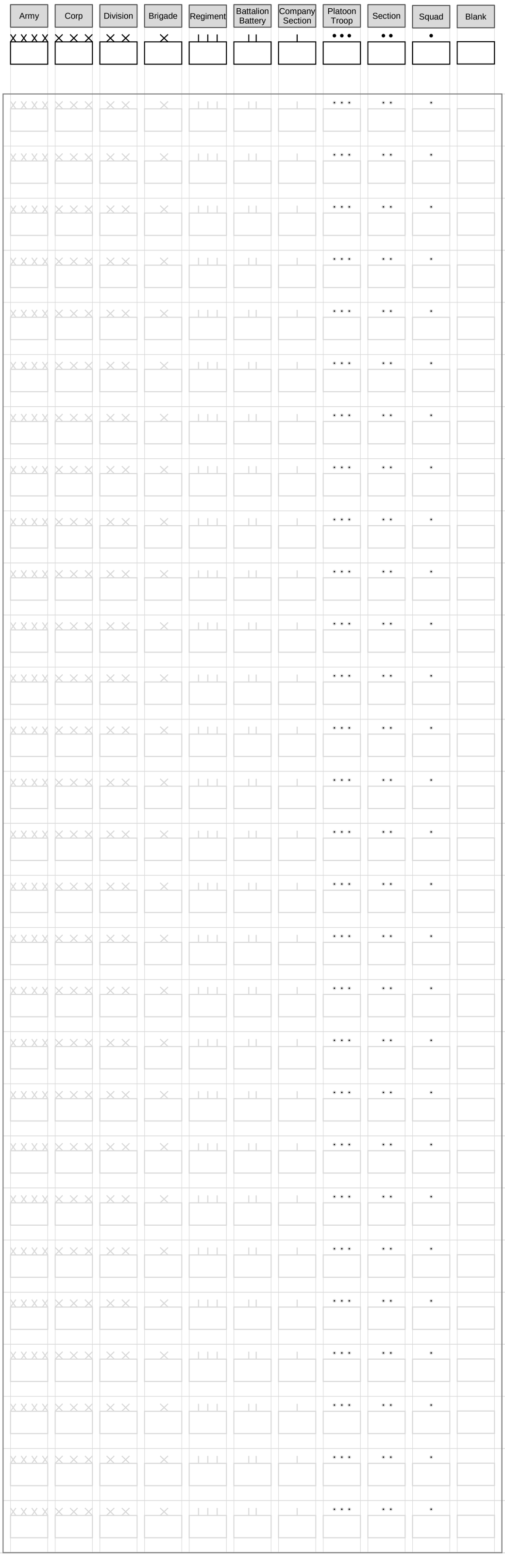
Overview

The following provides a list of the symbols used in this whitepaper.

Infantry

Army
Corp
Division
Brigade
Regiment
Battalion Battery
Company Section
Platoon Troop
Section
Squad
Blank
Infantry (Foot)
HQ (Foot)
HQ Support Units (Foot)
Supply Logistics (Horse/Foot)
Infantry Assault / Shock SMG (Foot)
Infantry + Heavy Weapons (HMG + Mortars) (Foot)
Infantry + Infantry Guns (Foot)
Anti-Tank Rifle/Rocket (Foot)
Infantry + Mortars (Foot)
Infantry + Machine Guns (Foot)
Infantry + AT Rifle (Foot)
Infantry + AT Gun (Foot)
Infantry + AT Rocket Launcher (Foot)
Infantry + Infantry Gun (Foot)
HQ (Foot)
HQ Support (Misc HQ formations) (Foot)
Supply Logistics (Horse/Foot)
Supply Mainteance (Horse/Foot)
Supply Mainteance (Motorised)
Transportation (Horse)
Engineer (Foot/Horse)
Engineer (Motorised)
Armoured Engineer (Tracked)
Engineer Airborne (Airborne/Foot)
Engineer Paratroop (Airborne/Foot)
Engineer Glider (Airborne/Foot)
Bridging (Foot/Horse)
Infantry (Motorised)
HQ (Motorised)
HQ Support (Misc HQ formations) (Motorised)
Supply Logistics (Motorised)
Infantry Assault / Shock (Foot)
Infantry + Heavy Weapons (HMG + Mortars) (Motorised)
Infantry + Infantry Guns (Motorised)
Anti-Tank Rifle/Rocket (Motorised)
Infantry + Mortars (Motorised)
Infantry + Machine Guns (Motorisedt)
Infantry + AT Rifle (Motorised)
Infantry + AT Gun (Motorised)
Infantry + AT Rocket Launcher (Motorised)
Infantry + Infantry Gun (Motorised)
HQ (Motorised)
HQ Support (Misc HQ formations) (Motorised)
Supply Logistics (Motorised)
Supply Fuel (Motorised)
Supply Ammo (Motorised)
Transportation (Motorised)
Bridging (Motorised)
Engineer Cavalry (Cavalry/Horse)
Engineer Recconnaisance (Motorised)
Engineer Paratroop (Airborne/Foot)
Engineer Glider (Airborne/Foot)
Engineer Marine (Foot/Horse)
Supply Logistics (Motorised)


Army
Corp
Division
Brigade
Regiment
Battalion Battery
Company Section
Platoon Troop
Section
Squad
Blank


Army
Corp
Division
Brigade
Regiment
Battalion Battery
Company Section
Platoon Troop
Section
Squad
Blank

Bibliography (Literaturverzeichnis)

Firefly Rules	T.T.G
O.M.G	T.T.G
WWII Army Organisations and Equipment	T.T.G
The Russian Front	A&A.P.
Divisions of the British Army 1939-45	M.A.Bellis
Brigades of the British Army 1939-45	M.A.Bellis
British Tanks and Formations 1939-45	M.A.Bellis
German Tanks and Formations 1939-45	M.A.Bellis
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Panzers in Normandy Then and Now	E. Lefevre
Wozy Bojowe LWP 1943-83	J. Magnuski
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The German Army Handbook 1939-45	Ian Allen
Handbook on the British Army 1943	C. Ellis, P. Chamberlain
Soviet Tanks and Combat Vehicles of WWII	S.Zaloga & J. Grandsen
The German Order of Battle 1944	A&A P
The Battle of the Bulge, Then and Now	J. Lefevre
The Red Army Order of Battle	R.G. Poirier & A.Z. Conner
U.S. Army Order of Battle ETO	W.V. Madejre.

Links

Corps Commander	https://groups.yahoo.com/neo/groups/corps_commander/info
Korps Commander	https://groups.yahoo.com/neo/groups/corps_commander/info

Corps Commander (Training Video)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fPpldgaiIYc&list=PLSEuHTEyqSxu1jcdmLMsLRd2ECsM-0t1v

Corps Commander	https://groups.io/g/Corps-Commander
Korps-Kommandeur	https://groups.io/g/Korps-Kommandeur
LWRS	https://groups.yahoo.com/neo/groups/lwrs/info
Bewegunskrieg	https://groups.io/g/Bewegunskrieg